The Columbian.

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THE COLUMBIAN,

A Democratic Newspaper,

IS PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETORS BY

BROCKWAY & FREEZE,

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING AT

Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pa.

THE principles of this paper are of the Jeffersonian School of politics. Those principles will never be compromised, yet courtesy and kindess shall not be forgotten in discussing them, whether with individuals, or with contemporaries of the Press. The unity, happiness, and prosperity of the country is our aim and object; and as the means to secure that, we shall labor honestly and earnestly for the harmony, success and growth of our organization.

It has seemed to the Proprietors that the requirements of a County newspaper have not been heretofore fully met by their predecessors or contemporaries; and they have determined to, if possible, supply the deficiency. In a literary point of view also this paper will aim at a high standard, and hopes to cultivate in its readers a correct taste and sound judgment on merely literary, as well as on political questions.

The news, Foreign and Domestic, will be carefully collated and succinctly given; while to that of our own State and section of the State, particular attention will be directed. Important Congressional and Legislative matters will be furnished weekly to our readers in a readable and reliable form; and votes and opinions on important and leading measures will be always published; so that our paper will form a complete record of current political events.

The Local interests, news and business of Columbia County will receive special attention; and we will endeavor to make the paper a necessity to the farmer, mechanic and laboring man, upon whom at last all business interests depend. The fireside and family circle will be diligently considered in making up the paper. No advertisements of an improper character will ever, under any pretext, be admitted into its columns. Its Conductors are determined that it shall be entirely free in all respects from any deleterious doctrine or allusion, so that every man can place it in the hands of his children, not only without fear, but with confidence in its teachings and tendencies. Promising to use their very best endeavors to fulfil in letter and spirit the announcement above set forth, the Publishers of THE COLUMBIAN trustfully places it before the people believing that it will answer a want in the community hitherto unsupplied.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—In order to make THE COLUMBIAN as complete a record as possible of all facts and events, accidents, improvements and discoveries relating to Columbia County, we respectfully invite correspondence, accompanied with responsible names, from all points. If facts, dates and names are carefully given the Editors will put the information in proper form.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—Two Dollars for one year when payment is made in advance; and all subscriptions not paid in advance, or by the first day of April, 1867, will invariably be charged Two Dollars and Fifty Cents. All contracts of subscription and for advertising will be made with the Publishers and all payments therefor enforced in their names.

*** THE COLUMBIAN will be delivered through the mails, to subscribers in Columbia County, free of postage. To those outside of the County, five cents per quarter in advance, paid at the office where received.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:—One square (ten lines or less) one or three insertions $1,50; each subsequent insertion 50 cents; one square one month $2,00, two squares $3,00, three squares $5,00, four squares $6,00, half column $10,00, one column 15,00. Executors or administrators notices $3,00; Auditors $2,50. Editorial notices twenty cents a line. Other advertisements inserted according to special contract. Transient advertisements must be pre-paid. Jobbing of all kinds neatly and promptly executed.

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BROCKWAY & FREEZE,
"Columbian Office,"
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Printed at Robison's Buildings, near the Court House, by CHAS. M. VANDERSLICE, FRANK H. SNYDER.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

The undersigned having purchased this well-known and centrally-located house, the Exchange Hotel, situate on MAIN STREET, in Bloomsburg, immediately opposite the Columbia County Court House, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that his house is now in order for the reception and entertainment of travellers who may be disposed to favor it with their custom. He has spared no expense in preparing the Exchange for the entertainment of his guests, neither shall there be anything wanting on his part; to minister to their personal comfort. His house is spacious, and enjoys an excellent business location.

Omnibuses run at all times between the Exchange Hotel and the various railroad depots, by which travellers will be pleasantly conveyed to and from the respective stations in due time to meet the cars. JOHN F. CAMLOW.

Bloomsburg, March 2, 1866.

POETRY.

SONG.

The following exquisite drinking catch is by Mr. Thomas Love Peacock, and is found in a novel written by him, called "Headlong Hall." The lines in italics are admirable, though the idea is not entirely original, we have never seen it better expressed. As a whole, however, it has been rarely equaled.

In his last bin Sir Peter lies,
Who knew not what it was to frown:
Death took him mellow, by surprise,
Through all our land we could not boast
A knight more gay, more prompt than he
To rise and fill a bumper toast,
And pass it round with "Three times three!"

None better knew the feast to sway,
Or keep mirth's boat in better trim;
For nature had but little clay
Like that of which she molded him.
The meanest guest that graced his board
Was there the freest of the free,
His bumper toast when Peter poured
And passed it round with "Three times three."

He kept at true good humor's mark
The social flow of pleasure's tide;
He never made a brow look dark,
Nor caused a tear but when he died.
No sorrow round his tomb should dwell;
More pleased his gay old ghost would be,
For funeral song and passing bell,
To hear no sound but "Three times three!"

MISCELLANEOUS.

IN A BIN.

BY C. SHACKELFORD.

One night, coming out of the theatre, I saw a man vigilently watching the "gutter-rats," "rough," and workmen pushing and crowding out of the gallery exit. He was a thin, haggard, whiskered fellow, with a wild glare in his eyes, hair uncombed, and a liberal sprinkling of shavings over his wrinkled clothes. Leaning against a lamp-post, the crowd, as it surged heavily by, jostled him from his position, and I saw, from his empty coat sleeve, that his left arm was gone. There was something peculiar about the man, perhaps the painful eagerness of look and manner he exhibited, that caused me to lounge against the building and await results. The crowd dispersed, and the man and I were left together.

"Were you looking for any one?" I inquired, stepping into the light. His wild eyes scanned my person from hat to boots.

"Yes," he answered.

"A friend?"

"An old acquaintance," and he turned away from me.

"Stop a minute," I said seeing his annoyance. "I am called a queer fellow, and you must excuse me if I ask you if you wold like a good warm supper?"

"I *am* hungry," he answered energetically, and moistening his lips with his tongue.

"And thirsty!"

"Very."

"You shall have something to eat and drink, upon one condition."

"Well?"

"That you tell me how you lost your arm."

"Are you a detective, mister?" he suspiciously demanded.

"No."

"Then I'll go with you, thank you," and he began to brush the shavings from his clothes, and to clumsily smooth the unkempt hair.

There was a restaurant close by, where I ordered a substantial meal for my guest. That finished, and with a pitcher of something warm within his reach, he told the following story, beginning in a moralizing strain, and stopping at times to fill his glass from the pitcher, or to walk the little compartment with a nervous step that seemed to ease his heart a little. I did not interrupt him to question or comment on his story, told in a deep base voice, with a broad accent that made the interview strangely musical. His narrative, pruned of many inaccuracies of expression, began as follows:

"If, as I have somewhere read, (and I have read a little,) a man's life is made up of accidents, then the history of my life would, I think, prove the truth of that assertion, for I am scarcely out of one trouble, great or small, before another treads on its heels and trips me up. I am a poor man, always have been one, if poverty has any blessings, any salve for the ragged wounds it gives to the ragged men and women, I know little or nothing of them.

"I have seen women string beads; black and white and red and blue beads held on a needle for a second, then pushed downwards to make room for more. That is the way the thread of my life has been strung with troubles, and there's been very little of the pure white among that kind of beads. It's been tawny white and sooty white, and jet black, and bruised green, and blue, but little that was pure and unsoiled; no beads of amber, pearl, or gold.

"I'm not complaining; for years of trouble have ruined that miserable way of relief. After thirty years of conflict with the world, I am like a blind man in a fight; everybody hits me when I don't see 'em; accidents and incidents bruise body and soul, and I can not see whither they come or whence they go. What's the use of such a fellow as I am? He's no use to any one—not even himself.

"You wanted to know how I lost my arm. Shouldn't you think that was a pretty bad misfortune? I count that as one of the dingy white beads of my life, for, though I lost my arm, I saved my life, and I cling to life as if it were full of happiness. This may seem unreasonable, yet it's natural.

"If it had n't been for England and Chicago, I don't think my left sleeve would be empty. There's a riddle you can't guess. No one can guess it who doesn't know my whole life; and I'm the only one who know its alphabet from A to—well! almost to Z, for I don't think I've many more years to live.

"Perhaps you'll not think much of my riddle when the story's told; but you must not forget that it cost me my arm, and you'd place a big price on *your* arm—Yes! upon a little bit of your little finger! Mine was a dear adventure, therefore; but, through it, I got something I can't sell; nor can I buy that which went for nothing. I've said that if it hadn't been for England and Chicago I should have what I have not, and should not have what I have—a dangling sleeve. To make this plain, I must go back ten years or so, to show how the whole thing happend.

"My parents, a buxom, hale, and cheer couple, with a heartiness of life and living that sweetened their food with wholesome flavor, were small farmers in England. They were poor, and had six children. Children are the teeth of poverty, and bite hard. But my good parents kept cheerful and worked hard, and the teeth stopped biting after a while. My mother used to say that her children kept her alive; because so long as they were they dependent upon her she *couldn't* give up; and when they became independent, she could not get out of the old habits. Anyhow, they had the children, of whom I was the eldest. When I was about twenty-two years old, I came to the conclusion that I had milked the cows and held the plow and trampled in its furrows about long enough to prove that I couldn't succeed in life in such a way. It's the hardest kind of an existence, this farm work, and I've always wondered how young men of spirit could endure its dullness when they were working for somebody besides themselves. Shine and storm brings no relief, and finally the boy grows up to be a man, with mighty little spirit, and whose thoughts are all for plowing and sowing the ground and getting out of it food enough to feed the stomach of those belonging to him. I thought it would be with me as with my father and his father, and for generations of fathers and sons.

"Even now I cannot decide whether I was right or wrong in going to another country. At that time we had lots of stories of how poor people thrived in America; how they had a little ease and comfort and independence in that country before they died. Here and there I managed to save a little money, and I resolved to leave the home folks and go to America, believing that I should not fail of success. The old people had children to comfort and care for them while I was gone. Ah! those were grand hopes of mine! And you see me now!

"It was all arranged among ourselves, and father out of his little savings, gave me money which I was to return to him if I got along finely in my new home. But I did not intend to set out on this long and lonesome journey without taking with me, as my wife, a little fair-haired lass—as modest and industrious a girl as could be found in the country. This lass was Bessie Tillot. One day I spoke out my love.

"'Bessie, dear, will you go to America with me? Do you love me enough for that?'

"She put her arms about my neck and looked up into my face with her great hazel eyes.

"'Robert,' she said, 'I will go with thee anywhere, and be glad all the time.' Then she kissed me.

"'But, Bessie, girl, I'm poor, you know. And there's the great ocean to be crossed. When that's betwixt us and the old folks, we'll be among strangers, and have much to suffer. There's hard work to be done, and, worst of all, there's tearful loneliness and home-sickness. Eh! Bess, can you bear hunger in many a way?'

"'Try me! I'll go with thee, Rob, and help thee all I can, and be a good wife.' I knew she was as true as steel.

"One night, going home from a visit to Bess, I met Tom Brinton. He was waiting for me at the big elm just by the turn in the road. An idle fellow given to beer drinking and low companions, he had more money than any one in his station in life. Where he got his money was uncertain. Learned in horses and in jockeying, he had a knack of tickleing the pride of owners of nice nags in the neighborhood. He was not a handsome fellow by any means; but his smart ways and speeches made him a favorite with many of both sexes. The way I come to know him was because we lived within a mile of each other and met on the highways and at country fairs and frolics. I had seen him too, a half-dozen times at Tillott's house during previous years. I had never liked, only endured him, knowing him as a very muscular fellow, a good wrestler and no mean player with his fists; in fact, a bully, as you call that kind of a man in this country. He was sitting on a log by the roadside.

"'Good evening, Bob,' he said, as I came opposite him. 'Going away soon, I hear.'

"'A fortnight hence,' I replied, not stopping in my walk. Seeing this, he jumped up from the log and came after me.

"'Stop, Bob,' he commanded. 'Stop! I've something to say to you; and I want to say it to-night, now, because I'm going away in the morning.'

"'Well, what is it?' I said, stopping. 'I'm in a hurry.'

"'Yes, yes! And your truly going to America?' he asked once more in a musing sort of way, and looking at me from toe to head. 'And—and—confound you! is Bess going with you?' angrily.

"'Yes!'

"'Do you know, Bob Campbell, that I loved that girl, that I love her now? and she said—'

"'There, there, don't tell me your secrets!' I cried, with a wish in my heart to get peaceably away from the fellow, who, it was plain to me had been drinking.

"'But I *will* tell thee. Why not listen quietly until I've done. I loved her and told her so. And she refused; but she did not tell me she loved you. That I found out yesterday. She threw me off for your baby-face and the few pounds you've begged of—'

"'Stop!' I commanded, pushing him away from me. 'I'll hear no more such vile stuff,' and walked off. But I had not gone three steps when I felt his arms clasped around my waist, holding my arms close to my side.

"'You shall hear me, curse you!' he shouted, close to my ear. 'I've waited for you to tell you that I hate you—hate you because you're going to take away from me the only woman on earth I can love. You needn't try to get away. Be still, or I'll kill you. So long as I live you will have an enemy. You'd better remember that.'

"Just then I heard the rumbling of a wagon coming toward us. He heard it too, and for a minute stood and listened. Then with an oath, he suddenly whirled me around and struck me three heavy blows full in the face with his huge fist, knocking me senseless to the ground. When I opened my eyes again a farmer, a neighbor of ours, had my head on his knee and was wiping the blood from my face; the rascal had given me one blow that had cut open my cheek, and left a mark until this day. Tom Brinton had run like a deer across the fields, the farmer said. Anyhow, that was the last seen of him in the place as long as I remained. Bess and I were married and came to America as happy and loving a couple as ever crossed the waters. When I landed in New York my pocket was picked of all my money—the few pounds I had saved to buy me a little land—and I was friendless. It was an awful time that followed, sir."

The poor fellow seemed overcome by the memory. The perspiration beaded from his forehead, his eyes filled with tears and he nervously fingered the glass that still contained a few drops of liquor. Then, with a determined effort showing itself in his compressed lips, with a gulping noise in his throat and a dash of his arm across his face he struggled with his feelings to continue the story.

"After this misfortune, I tried to obtain work. Now and then I got a job that gave me enough to buy us a little food. But what could I, a farmer and a farmer's son, do in a great city that needed artisans, not farmers? It was a hard and bitter struggle for life. I had just got a place as porter, at good wages when—when—my dear, darling Bessie—when she—she died."

His groans and tears and sighs mastered his firmness and he bowed his head upon the table. I could understand the loneliness of his life, and that the dead wife was a being worshiped above all else in the world. It seemed so cruel of me to obtain from my guest so sorrowful a story, to recall memories so fragrant with keen, undying grief, that I placed my hand upon the head of the weeper, and tried by words of sympathy and of cheer, to lead him away from the sad story of his life and leave it untold. But after a little while he raised his head the face white and the eyes tearful.

"You must excuse me this weakness," he said. "It is nothing new. I suffer every day, as now. I cannot forget my darling. Only when I'm dead will the trouble end, and the heart-ache stop, and the tears be unshed. It doesn't seem right, perhaps, for a poor man to nurse his sorrow for so many years. Yet many a man does it, and no one knows it but himself. One cannot forget the happiness and misery of the past; the memory of them grows upon him like a cloud. I ask God that it may soon end."

For a little while he was silent, his eyes closed and his lips moving as if in prayer.

"After Bessie's death," he continued, with a shudder, "I took to liquor just to stop thinking, to have an easy spell. But I only made matters worse, and finally, after a touch of the *tremens*, I went on board ship and sailed to Cape Town, in Africa. It was five years before I got back to America. I was tired of sailing and of life; but not having the cowardice to commit suicide, though I was always wishing myself dead, I struggled along as of old to get my daily bread. Drifting hither and thither, working a week in one place, a month in another, I finally brought up as a laborer in an elevator in Chicago. It is not nice work, I must say; but one grows to be proud of the great things that dot the wharves along the nasty creek. To me an elevator always seemed a monster, restless with hungry life; and we poor fellows did nothing but tend to its wants, running up stairs and down stairs through clouds of choking dust, and deafened with the din of rattling machinery—no light job, sir, I can assure you, seeing that an elevator is seven, eight, ten stories high, and big enough to hold the houses of a small village. Ah, they are wonderful things those elevators! And now that I am away from them I feel the strength of their size, and what a little thing I was in such a place. Then the rattle of the cups going up or down with their fill of grain made music to my ears, and started many a queer thought in my mind as I went through my hours of day or night work. It was strange to see how quick their armies of banded cups would drink to emptiness a car or vessel loaded with grain, and carry it up to giddy heights to be tumbled into huge bins. These bins, sir, are forty to sixty feet deep, and funnel-shaped at the bottom, where there is a sort of valve or gate, which, when opened, lets the grain into a spout. If the gate is opened when a bin has six or seven thousand bushels in it, you can judge, sir, that there would be a whirlpool that would suck down the strongest man to a horrible death. Wonderful, terrible monsters are these elevators, with their humps of houses on their roofs, their awkward spouts, their dizzy heights, and dismal, dusty, chasms of empty bins. It makes me sick to think of them now."

The man really did look a little whiter in the face, and nervously fingered the empty sleeve of his jacket; but he was over with the feeling in a minute, and went on with his story:

"I had been at work about a week in one of the largest of these elevators, when, one afternoon, I was sent, in company with another laborer—a big whiskered, swearing, ruffian fellow, to tend to a bin that was about to be emptied. We were sitting on the edge of the bin waiting for the grain to run, when my companion, who seemed to be under the influence of liquor, called out:

"'I say, Mike.'

"As I have said, the fellow was a ruffian in appearance. He seemed to have quite a liking for me, as he tried to be with me in my work as much as possible; but I couldn't bear him, and did everything to be rid of him. He knew my name well enough, and it angered me to have him call me in this way, so I said, sharply:

"'My name is not Mike!'

"'How should I know?' he asked, looking angrily into my face, as if he wished to make me quarrel with him.

"'You have heard it more than once,' I said. 'You know very well what it is, Joe, and there is no sense in giving a man a name as does not belong to him.'

"'Then don't call me Joe! that ain't my name; it's a counterfeit. I'm Tom, which is a better name.'

"He had a piece of chalk in his hand and began to print with it on the big beam on which we sat. T-o-m, T-o-m, T-o-m, he scratched in large scraggly letters, all the while looking at me from under his heavy eyebrows. Then he made a B, and rubbed his hand across it as soon as it was made.

"'Bob, it's a long way down there,' pointing into the half-filled bin.

"'Twenty feet, perhaps.'

"'Twouldn't kill a man, the fall, eh?' moving closer to me.

"'No!'

"'But it's as good as water to drown him if the grain be moving, and the dust and chaff flying?'

"'He wouldn't live long, that is sure!'

"'Then go down there!' he yelled, giving me a blow and a push that hurled me headlong from my seat. 'Go down there! stay there! die there! rot there! Bob Campbell; and don't forget when your a-dying, that Tom Brinton sent you.'

"That fall didn't hurt me a bit, and I began to crawl toward the rope ladder hanging against the side of the bin, thanking God that the grain hadn't begun to move, else I'd be a dead man in no time; but as soon as the ruffian saw what I was after, he went round and pulled up the ladder.

"'Let that alone!' I shouted, feeling how little hope of escape I had with the ladder out of my reach. He laughed, and flung the ropes over the beam.

"'Do you mean to murder me?' I cried.

"'No! I'm going to leave you there, Bob. You've fallen in you see; that'll be the verdict when they find your body. You'll want your shovel, man, to make the thing look natural; I'll throw it to you in a minute.'

"I felt quite sure that it was so dark in the bin that he couldn't see me very plainly, if at all, and that he tried to hit me with the shovel. I crawled close to the side, with one cheek against the wood. Looking up, I could see him, directly above me, peering down into the gloom, and with that shovel in his outstretched hand, ready to spear at me as if I were a fish. There followed a stillness that continued for five minutes during which he stood on his guard. Suddenly, I heard the muffled rattle of machinery, and felt a strange power pulling at my feet, while my whole body seemed to be sliding gently down a bottomless pit. In an instant I knew what was happening.

"*The grain was running!*

"I madly flung out my arms, and my fingers clutched one of the upright beams. As I drew up against the receding torrent, I heard a laugh above me, and the words:

"'Remember Bessie Tillott, Bob Campbell, and that I loved her, and the words I spoke to you by the big elm! Good-by!'

"When I looked up the man was gone from my sight. I don't know exactly how I managed to climb that big beam. I think there were nails here and there that helped my feet and hands, for after I was rescued, my body was found to be covered from head to foot with great gashes or scratches. Anyhow, slowly and painfully, I managed to reach the top, and threw my left arm over the edge of the bin, and gasped for breath. Then when I was so near to safety, to hope, to life, I felt a horrible, sickening blow upon my arm—a blow from something neither dull nor sharp. I seemed to feel the cutting of the flesh, and to hear the breaking of the bone. The arm, battered and broken, lost its grasp, and I fell back into the horror and darkness of the bin. Hardly had I touched the yielding wheat when my shovel was thrown from above, and struck within a few inches of my head. Though my arm hurt me terribly, I didn't faint, I was helpless; the dust was stifling, the grain was whirling, and tumbling and hissing, as it slid towards the vortex a few feet distant. I heard the murmur of machinery in motion, and the rushing sound of the wheat as it poured into the spout. Where I lay the grain had not yet begun to move into the little whirlpool; but I knew it would only be a minute or two before I should be tossing and struggling in that treacherous quicksand, and then stifled, mutilated, and dead, at the spout. The dust seemed to circle above me, and leave me a little air to gasp.

"Lying thus, hopeless and helpless, a carelessness of death came upon me. My life came to me in all its details, its joys and sorrows. I had visions of green fields, and heard the soft gurgle of brooks and the songs of birds, and the rustling of leaves. Then Bessie's sweet face, as it was when we were married, smiling and pretty with dimples, seemed to be above, and close to mine, as if waiting for a kiss, as in the olden time, before she was taken from me. I forgot all else but her face. I had only a consciousness that I was going to her—that she was waiting for my release that she might go with me on the last great journey. It seemed as if the great relief would never come and give me to my darling.

"I must have been growing unconscious, I think, for a sudden throb of pain in my arm robbed me of my wife's face, and brought back the old feeling of resistance against death. I felt that I was going downward, gently, but irresistably—that every grain beneath me was moving and shifting and slowly descending. The circle of the whirlpool had reached me, and was dragging me down to torture and to death. I couldn't—I wouldn't submit to such a death! It was horrible agony of soul and body, sir. I screamed for help; but the dust, entering my mouth, nose, and eyes, strangled and blinded me. I looked for the shovel; it had disappeared. I was going, too. Maimed and gasping for breath, I fought against the power that was slowly, but surely, dragging me down. I plunged my arm deep into the wheat, and tried to pull myself up. In the dismal, murky light of this hideous den, I struggled as but few men have ever struggled. I was a giant in my battle for life. I thought no more of my broken arm. I was burning with heat, parched with thirst, blinded and choked with the fine dust; but I fought and shrieked for help all the time. In my fierceness I tore my clothes from my body and flung them away, and the grains of wheat scraped my wounds and pierced my naked flesh as I tried to spring forward; but nothing hurt me, not even my arm.

"Hard as I struggled I could not get clean away from the whirlpool. If I leaped forward, or crawled a little way over the treacherous surface, I found, when I stopped, that I was swiftly sliding back again to my old place. It seemed as if I struggled in this way for hours, yet I accomplished nothing. Tired and breathless, I looked around, and felt sure that in less than three minutes I should be in the spout, and a dead man. My efforts were in vain; there was a certain circle beyond which I could not go. Once the thought came into my mind that, to save myself from the horrors of the death before me, I had better open a vein and bleed to death; but I could not find my knife, and had I found it, I might not have been able to use it. Well, I saw everything plainly. There was no hope for me; I must die, and must look and wait for my death. When hope deserted me, a kind of resignation to my fate succeeded, and I closed my eyes wearily, never thinking to open them again.

"Gradually my body slid downward. The noise of the grain rushing through the valve or gate became louder and louder; the stifling dust was thicker and heavier. A thousand unseen, irresistible forces were drawing me to destruction. Suddenly my body fell several feet. I felt the tremendous suction of the whirlpool. The grain crept up legs; it reached and pressed heavily upon my breast and back as if to squeeze the life out of me; it ascended higher and I clasped my throat. Then I closed my eyes and waited for death. I no longer feared its terrors.

"At this moment I felt that there was a strange silence; even in my half-conscious condition I realized a change in my surroundings. The dust began to settle. I realized what had happened.

"*The valve was closed.*

"At the very gate of death opened to receive me, there was an obstacle, and I fainted away with joy. When I became conscious again, I heard a voice crying out.

"'Is anybody down there?' said this voice. That question was twice repeated before I could answer, and so faintly that it was but a husky whisper.

"'It's all humbug, a false alarm Jim,' said another voice. 'We are fooling by traveling up and down these twenty stories. We can't stop work for such nonsense.'

"'It's not a humbug,' said the one who had first spoken. 'You saw as well as I, the shovel, and hat, and shirt come through the spout. There's a man to follow, this way or that. Hilloo there!'

"It seemed to me as if I had the nightmare, so hard did I try to speak out, but I didn't make a noise. Yet, when I heard them going away, leaving me to my horrible death, the noise in me got the better of my throat, and I yelled so that I myself was frightened. The men came back.

"'I knew he was there,' said Jim. 'Are you hurt man? Of course he is, or he would not be there. Where the devil is the ladder? That looks strange—it's hanging over the beam. Give me the rope and lantern.'

"I saw the light, a blessed star of relief, come slowly down against the wall of the bin. A little later, I was raised, as tenderly as possible, to the top of the bin and thence carried to earth. A surgeon was soon obtained. He looked at my arm that was making me cry with pain.

"'Mortification. Amputation,' was the judgment, and the arm was cut off. That is all,' said my guest, drinking his liquor and raising from his seat.

"'And what has become of Tom Brinton?' I asked as he reached the door.

"'I'm looking for him,' he answered with the old ugly look about the eyes and mouth, and he stalked out of the door into the night."—*Beadle's Monthly.*

ARTEMUS WARD'S THRESHING MACHINE.

My wife's a exceedingly practycal woman. I luv her muchly, however, and humor her little ways. It's a reckless falsehood that she henpecks me, and that the young man in our neighborhood who said to me as I was distending my diaframe with a gentle cocktail at the village tavern—who said to me in these very langwidge, "Go, home, old man, onless you want another tea pot throwed at you by B. J." probly regrets having said so. I said, "Betsy Jane is my wife's front name, gentle youth, and I permits no person to allood to her as B. J., outside the family circle, of which I am it principally myself. Your other observations I scorn and disgust, and I must polish you off." He was a able-bodied young man, and removin his coat he inquired if I wanted to be ground to powder? I said yes, if there was a powder grindist handy, nothin' would afford me greater pleasure, when he struck me a painful blow into my right eye, causin' me to make a rapid retreat into the fireplace.

I hadn't no idea that the enemy was so well organized. But I rallied and went for him in a rather vigris style for my time of life. His parents lived near by, and I will simply state that fifteen minutes had only elapsed after the first hit, when he was carried home on a shutter. His mammy met the sollum procession at the door, and after keerfully lookin' her offspring over, she said: "My son, I see how it is distinctually. You've been foolin' around a thrashin' masheen. You went in at the place where they put the grain into the thingamajig, and let the hosses tread on you, didn't you my son?" The pen of no livin orthor could describe that disfortunate young man's sitawation more clearer. But I was sory for him, and nussed him till he got well. His reg'lar original father had been sent to the war. I told him I would be a father to him myself. He smiled a sickly smile, and said I'd already been wuss than two fathers to him.

THE MISERIES OF A BACHELOR.—What a pitiful thing an old bachelor is, with his cheerless house and his rueful phiz, on a bitter cold night, when the cold winds blow, when the earth is covered with snow. When the fire is out and in shivering dread, he slips 'neath the sheets of his lonely bed. How he draws up his toes, all encased in yarn hose, and he buries his nose 'neath the chilly bed clothes; that his nose and his toes still encased in yarn hose, may not chance to get froze. Then he puffs and he blows, and he says that he knows no mortal on earth ever suffered such woes; and with ah's! and with oh's! with his limbs to dispose, so that neither his toes nor his nose may be froze, to his slumbers in silence the bachelor goes. In the morn when the cock crows, and the sun had just *rose*, from beneath the bed clothes, pops the bachelor's nose, and as you may suppose, when he hears how the wind blows, sees the windows all froze, why back 'neath the clothes, pops the poor fellow's nose, for full well he knows, if from that bed he rose to put on his clothes, that he'd surly be froze.

A DUTCHMAN out west lately married a second wife, a week after the loss of wife No. 1. The Sabbath following, the bride asked her lord to take her riding, and was "cut up" with the following response: "You tink I ride out mit an oder woman, so soon after the death of mine frau? No, no."

THE Sand tunnel, on the Pittsburg and Connellsville railroad, is at last cut through. Its total length is 4,700 feet, being 1,000 feet more than the long tunnel on the Pennsylvania Central railway through the Alleghanies, between Altoona and Cresson. It is intended for a double track, and is twenty-two feet wide by nineteen feet in height.

The Columbian.

JOHN G. FREEZE, CHAS. B. BROCKWAY, } EDITORS.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, FEB. 22, 1867.

Democratic State Convention.

THE Democratic State Committee, at its meeting, on January 29th, at Harrisburg, adopted the following resolutions:

1st. That the regular Convention of the party, for nominating a candidate for the Supreme Bench, be held at Harrisburg, on the SECOND TUESDAY OF JUNE, 1867, at twelve o'clock M., and that said Convention be composed of the usual number of delegates.

2nd. In addition thereto, it is recommended to the Democracy of Pennsylvania to FORTHWITH elect, in the usual manner, two delegates, of recognized position and influence in the party, for each Representative and Senator in their re-elective district, who shall meet in MASS CONVENTION, at Harrisburg, on a day to be fixed by the Chairman of the State Central Committee.

By order of the Democratic State Committee.

WILLIAM A. WALLACE, Chairman.

B. L. FORSTER, Secretary.

CONNECTICUT.

In a few weeks an election will take place in that State for Governor and other State officers as well as for members of Congress. In 1865, Buckingham, the Republican candidate was elected over Seymour by over 11,000 majority. In 1866 Hawley, Radical, was elected over English, by only 541 majority. The same candidates are again in the field, and we confidently expect a victory, as 300 votes of a change will give that State to the Democracy. Last year the Radicals proclaimed themselves supporters of President Johnson's policy and as opposed to negro suffrage. This year they have thrown off the mask, and fully endorse the revolutionary schemes of Congress, and proclaim themselves in favor of negro suffrage. Two years ago the latter question was submitted to the people of that State, and rejected by 6,000 majority, and it is not likely the Radicals have made a change of over 3,000 since. Besides all this, Lieut. Governor Winchester, and Secretary of State, Pease, who were elected with Hawley last year, and who hold next to him the two highest offices in the State, have come out openly in support of the Democratic candidates. If we have strength enough to carry the Governor, we will probably carry three out of the four Congressmen.

MORE CUFFEE.

In the State Senate on the fifth of February, Mr. Connell presented the petition of one hundred citizens of Pennsylvania, praying for a law to compel railroads to carry people without distinction of color." He was followed by Worthington, LANDON (the Radical Republican candidate for United States Senator), White, (whose name ought to be *black* to agree with his tastes) Shoemaker of Luzerne, Cowles, Coleman, Fisher, Billingfelt, Bigham, Taylor, Brown (Mercer), Browne (Lawrence), and tailed off by that immaculate worshiper of Old John Brown, Lowry, by others of similar import.

It is hardly necessary to say that all these people are double-dyed-in-the-wool-radicals. And any white man or woman can imagine the comfort and pleasure of riding, during the hot months of the coming summer, along side of the "sweet scented negro," in a crowded car.

SHAD IN THE SUSQUEHANNA.

Col. James Worrall, the Engineer appointed by Gov. Curtin to regulate the dams for the passage of shad up the Susquehanna, has made his official report. A series of steps have been erected at the Columbia dam, at a cost of $5,000, and the shad are invited to climb them before any further improvements are made. If that proves a success, a similar improvement will be made in the Clark's Ferry and Shamokin dams, and then we can catch our own fish. As a rule, however, shad do not proceed far above their spawning ground, and it may be some time before they reach our waters even if the dams prove a success. As our people are considerably interested in this question, we will refer to it again. We attended the "Shad Convention" last year, and, therefore, consider ourselves sound on the fish question.

TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

MORE UNION SOLDIERS KILLED IN THREE DAYS THAN WERE SLAIN AT GETTYSBURG.

"A battle has been going on in the Senate of the United States between the members of that body and the soldiers of the Union army, which surpasses in its terrible results the awful slaughter at Gettysburg. The gallant men who fought their way through Baltimore to save the Capitol, who led and bled at Antietam, at Gettysburg, at Vicksburg, at Port Hudson and at Fort Fisher; who followed the lead of Hooker and Burnside and Meade in nearly all the battles of the army of the Potomac; who sustained Sheridan in the Valley, and supported Grant through the trials of the Wilderness until victory perched upon his tattered banners, have been defeated, routed and killed in a manner so cruel and unnatural as to make the barbarisms of India fighting appear in comparison the mildest mode of civilized warfare. The tomahawk never was half so cruel. The guillotine was mercy itself when compared with the merciless treatment by United States Senators of their countrymen who were so recently leading our battalions to glory and to victory."

We copy the above from the Washington *Republican* of the 15th instant, and in connection therewith would like to ask a few questions.

As the Senate is not likely to reject Republicans, is it not certain that all those able, prominent and valiant men are Democrats? What then becomes of the stale falsehoods heretofore bandied about in relation to the Democrats? They could fight for the Union, they could risk their lives for their country, they could follow, and uphold the flag from the Wilderness to the Gulf; but a Radical Senate refuses to acknowledge their heroism, rejects their claims to consideration; and claims to be the *friend of the soldier*.

And the *Columbia County Republican* defends the Senate that butchers the soldiers.

SAMBO LEGISLATION.

EXCLUSION OF COLORED PERSONS FROM RAILROAD CARS.

The bill, entitled An act to punish, by fine, any railroad corporation within this Commonwealth, that shall exclude or allow to be excluded, by their agents, conductors or employees, from any of their passenger cars, any person or persons, on account of color or race,

Being the special order, the Senate resumed the second reading and consideration of the same.

Mr. Wallace moved to amend the first section to the effect that when a comfortable seat in a passenger car is given to the colored race, they are comfortably provided for, and should not enter into the seat of a white person.

Will the Senate agree to the amendment of Mr. Wallace?

The yeas and nays were required by Mr. Wallace and Mr. Jackson, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Burnett, Davis, Donovan, Glatz, Jackson, James, M'Candless, M'Conaughy, Randall, Schall, Searight, Wallace, Walls and Hall, *Speaker*—14.

NAYS—Messrs. Bigham, Billingfelt, Browne (Lawrence), Brown (Mercer), Coleman, Connel, Cowles, Fisher, Graham, Landon, Lowry, Shoemaker, Stutzman, Taylor, White and Worthington—16.

So the question was determined in the negative.

Mr. SEARIGHT. I offer the following amendment, to come in at the end of the first section:

Provided, That if such agent, conductor or employee shall set apart, in their said cars, comfortable seats at the end thereof, or shall provide separate cars for the accommodation of persons of color traveling therein, no such fine or penalty shall be imposed.

The amendment was voted down.

Mr. WALLACE moved to amend, by adding to the end of the first section the following:

Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to compel the admission of negroes into berths in sleeping cars, or to punish one for the exclusion of persons of color from the cars set apart for the use of ladies.

That amendment was also voted down, and among the nays the "lovely LANDON." After some more discussion the first section of the bill passed by the following vote.

YEAS—Messrs. Bigham, Billingfelt, Browne (Lawrence), Brown (Mercer), Coleman, Connell, Cowles, Graham, Landon, Lowry, Ridgway, Stutzman, Taylor, White, Worthington and Hall, *Speaker*—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Burnett, Davis, Donovan, Jackson, James, M'Candless, M'Conaughy, Randall, Schall, Searight, Shoemaker, Wallace and Walls—13.

The second section then read as follows:

SECTION 2. That any agent, conductor or employee of any railroad or railway corporation within this Commonwealth, who shall exclude, allow to be excluded, or assist in the exclusion from any of their cars set apart for the accommodation of passengers, any person or persons on account of color or race, or who shall refuse to carry such person or persons on account of color or race, or who shall throw any car or cars from the track, thereby preventing persons from riding, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars ($500 00) nor less than one hundred dollars (100 00), or be imprisoned for a term not exceeding three (3) months nor less than thirty (30) days, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Will the Senate agree to the second section?

A motion was made by Mr. M'CANDLESS to amend the same by adding to the end thereof the following proviso:

Provided, That if said corporations shall provide for the accommodation of colored persons at least one passenger car in five of those used upon their line of travel, and shall distinctly mark the same upon the side of such cars so set apart for such persons, the penalty hereby imposed shall not be inflicted.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree so to amend?

The yeas and nays were required by Mr. M'CANDLESS and Mr. SEARIGHT, and were as follow, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Burnett, Davis, Donovan, Jackson, James, M'Candless, Randall, Schall, Searight, Wallace and Walls—11.

NAYS—Messrs. Bigham, Billingfelt, Browne (Lawrence), Brown (Mercer), Coleman, Connell, Cowles, Graham, Landon, Lowry, M'Conaughy, Ridgeway, Shoemaker, Stutzman, Taylor, White, Worthington and Hall, *Speaker*—18.

So the question was determined in the negative,

The "lovely Landon" not voting against the amendment, and in favor of the section, whereby a nigger can force himself into the *Ladies car* at pleasure, or if excluded because he is a nigger, can sue and collect a fine of five hundred dollars, and before a Radical judge be also imprisoned three months. Such is the legislation the Radicals are inflicting upon the white women and men of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

THE story about Jefferson Davis having been disguised in his wife's clothes at the time of his capture has at last been officially disposed of. Secretary Stanton has sent to the Senate a full copy of the report of Major Wilson, the officer who was in command of troops who made the capture. Major Wilson's report includes the reports of subordinate officers sent out to prevent the escape of Mr. Davis across the Mississippi river, including that of Lieut. Col. Pritchard, of the 4th Mich. Cav., who captured him. *Not one word is said in these despatches of Mr. Davis having been taken in any costume but his own.* Had it been otherwise it would certainly have been stated. Thus is a miserable slander, promulgated at the time, now refuted by an official report from a quarter where it was known to be false from the first. This makes Stanton look exceedingly small in his malicious meanness.

HOME NEWS.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, February 15.

Mr. Schenck's Bounty Bill passed the House by a close vote. It provides that each soldier shall receive bounty at the rate of $8¼ per month for the time actually in the service, after deducting all government and local bounties. The other provisions of the bill are similar to the present one. Its passage through the Senate is doubtful.

WHITE AND BLACK VOTERS IN GEORGETOWN.

The first registry taken by the Judges appointed by the Supreme Court of the District, of the legal voters of Georgetown, was completed yesterday and foots up 1,113 whites, and 880 colored. Among the whites there are at least 300 Radicals.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, February 17.

The Senate remained in session until six o'clock Sunday morning, at which hour it passed the bill providing for the military government of the Southern States, with an amendment agreed on by the committee appointed at the senatorial caucus held on yesterday morning. The bill as it passed virtually embraced the Blaine amendment, and requires universal suffrage of the Southern States and the ratification of the constitutional amendment as conditions precedent to their admission to representation.

THE PRESIDENT AND MR. GREELY.

Among the rumors insisted on in certain quarters to-night is one that the President has written a letter to Horace Greely, tendering him the position of Postmaster-General. The rumor is doubted generally as much as the one that preceded Bancroft's appointment, but it may prove as true.

THE LEAGUE ISLAND BILL.

The President has approved the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to accept League Island, in the Delaware River, for naval purposes, and to dispense with and dispose of the site of the existing Navy Yard at Philadelphia.

The following circular has been issued by command of General Grant:

"Hereafter none but unmarried men, who are not less than five feet five inches in height, will be enlisted into the army of the United States for any arm of the service. This regulation will not apply to men enlisting in the regiments of the Veteran Reserve Corps, or to men enlisting as musicians."

THE CIVIL TENURE BILL.

The bill to prohibit the President from removing any civil officer from office, including Cabinet Ministers, without the consent of the Senate, and better known as the Civil Tenure Bill, was sent to the President this evening for his signature. It is thought that he will not sign it.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, February 19.

The Reconstruction bill, known as the Senate-Sherman-Compromise-Military-Government-Negro-Suffrage measure, has been vibrating between the two houses of Congress during to-day and this evening. The House met an hour earlier this morning, and promptly proceeded to take a vote. The interest and excitement were as great as on yesterday. The galleries were as crowded, and the floor was full. The roll-call proceeded pretty evenly until towards the close, when it was evident that there was a decided majority against it. The Democrats, or opposition men threw their votes solid against it, with the single exception of General Rousseau, of Kentucky, who voted for it. Messrs. Cooper, Bergen, Leftwitch, Taylor, of New York, and one or two others, however, did not answer when their names were called, but, before the result was announced, voted against it. This made forty-one votes, to which were added fifty-seven Radical Republican votes, thus defeating the bill by a majority of twenty-five. Seventy-two Republican votes, and one opposition (Rousseau) were thrown in its favor. The result was received with surprise, but in dead silence. The bill was immediately sent across the Capitol to the Senate and quickly taken up in that body. The parliamentary question there, was on ordering a conference committee on the disagreement between the two Houses. This met with general opposition, except from Sumner and Fessenden. The latter was personally attacked by Howard and Wade for deserting his post on Saturday night on the passage of the bill. Fessenden bitterly replied; accused Howard of glorifying himself, and sharply told Wade that he did not propose to be rebuked or abused by him. The wrangle was racy and amusing, and was but a duplication of Republican harmony exhibited on the same question in the House. Senator Cowan made a humorous and telling speech, and opportunely took a document which had just come into the Senate, in answer to its own resolution, from various heads of departments, showing how absurd were the stories of outrages in the South on freedmen and so-called loyalists. The Senate then refused a conference, and sent the bill back to the House with a message that it insisted on it. It was not until nine o'clock this evening that the question again came up in the House. Blaine, of Maine, leading off, while Thad. Stevens joined the Democrats in opposing the consideration of the bill. They were, however, voted down. The bill being before the House, Wilson, of Iowa, offered an amendment, to please some of the extreme Radicals, providing that no person disfranchised by the pending constitutional amendment should be elected as delegate, or vote for a delegate to the conventions to be organized under this bill. It is said that this will secure for it votes enough to pass it. The Democrats, however, at ten P. M., commenced to resort to parliamentary tactics to defeat the bill.

11 p. m. The Republicans proposed at this hour that the vote should be taken at twelve o'clock to-morrow. The Democrats having thus gained their point an adjournment immediately followed.

The President is thus afforded an opportunity to pocket the bill.

THE PRISONER SURRATT.

The Swatara still lies off the Navy Yard with Surratt on board. No communication from the shore is allowed with the vessel, excepting by parties having authority through the Navy Department. It is understood the Cabinet will consider, to-day, the question as to the proper plan for the safe keeping of the prisoner, and other subjects in that connection. A cell has already been prepared in the jail for his reception, to which he will probably soon be transferred, under the custody of the United States Marshal. The Swatara left Villa Franca with Surratt—and not Lisbon, as was reported—and stopped for a short time at Maderia, to procure coal, during her voyage home.

This afternoon, between four and five o'clock, and soon after notification by the Navy Department of its readiness to deliver Surratt to the civil authorities, Marshal Gooding proceeded to the the Navy-yard with the above warrant, and having exhibited it to Admiral Radford, the latter, with a guard of marines, repaired to the Swatara, and soon returned, bringing with him the prisoner, whom he delivered to the Marshal.

Surratt was in Zouave dress, such as he wore when he was captured in Alexandria, Egypt, and hand-cuffed. Having been placed in a hack with an armed guard, he was driven to the jail, which he reached at five o'clock, and was placed in the custody of the warden, who has lately had fitted up three iron-clad cells, one on each floor, which are used for the confinement of murderers and desperate characters. He was placed in one of these cells, from which there is no possible chance of escape, and, therefore, no doubt about his safe keeping.

No one will be allowed to see him, excepting his counsel and the officers of the prison.

The prisoner positively denies that he is John H. Surratt.

MEXICO.

EVACUATION OF THE CITY OF MEXICO. STRENGTH OF THE IMPERIALIST ARMY.

NEW-ORLEANS, February 18.

Advices have been received from Orizaba, Mexico, up to the 11th inst. The final and complete evacuation of the Capital by the French forces took place on the 6th inst, and the whole expeditionary corps was on the road to Vera Cruz. Gen. Marques, at the head of 10,000 of Maximilian's Mexican troops, had been intrusted with the defense of the City of Mexico. The Imperialists claimed that they had an army of 30,000 men well armed. The Imperial Government had levied a tax of one per cent on all capital. Maximilion wears the Mexican uniform and reviews his troops in the streets of the city. The enthusiasm of the inhabitants for the Emperor has been renewed.

GALVESTON, February 18.

The Bulletin has Brownsville dates of the 13th inst. Major-Gen. Lew. Wallace arrived here yesterday, but left immediately for Cincinnati.

The Liberals are reported to be everywhere victorious. Escobedo and Trevino had fought two battles with Miramon, who, in the last fight, was shot through both legs and whose army was utterly routed. Zacatecas had been reoccupied by the Liberals. The only forces between Juarez and the city of Mexico were 2,000 men under Castillo. Maximilian was at an hacienda outside the city, and seemed to be paying no attention to affairs of state.

NASHVILLE, February 18.

The Senate has passed the bill conferring suffrage on negroes. A motion to strike out the clause preventing them from serving on juries, or holding office, was rejected by a tie vote. The bill having previously passed the Horse is now a law, unless reconsidered, and that event is not probable.

CABLE NEWS.

THE IRISH REBELLION.

February 15.

The Fenians have succeeded in causing a temporary interruption in telegraphic communication with Europe. They cut the land wires in Ireland night before last, and, according to last advices, the damage has not been repaired.

LONDON, February 15.

About eight hundred Fenians, under command of Colonel O'Connor, have retreated to the hills lying about Killarney, County Kerry.

The British government has posted troops, under command of Colonel Horseford, at Mallow Junction, in Cork County, commanding the Hill District.

The excitement in the neighborhood is intense, and many people living in those counties are precipitately leaving.

An ex-captain of the United States volunteer army has been arrested at Killarney on suspicion of being a Fenian leader.

A large number of marines from Plymouth have received orders to depart for the insurrectionary districts of Ireland at once.

LONDON, February 15—Noon.

As before stated, the telegraph wires in the insurrectionary districts of Ireland have been cut in all directions, and the meagre news received from that quarter is suppressed by the authorities for prudential reasons.

A large Fenian party has been surrounded by the national troops in Toomies Wood. The chances for escape look exceedingly small.

The band of eight hundred or so, which retreated to the hills of Killarney is still at large.

The uprising is thus far confined to Kerry and Cork counties, and it is not believed the trouble will spread further.

LONDON, February 15—Afternoon.

The government stated to Parliament to-day that Colonel Horseford's force was altogether too small to follow the armed band of Fenians into Toomies Wood, but that the Colonel had already hopes of surrounding the insurgents and preventing their escape.

The authorities in Ireland have assured the British government that the present rising is totally stopped.

LONDON, February 16—Afternoon.

Ireland is entirely quiet. The Chief Organizer, Stephens, is reported there, but the danger seems to be past. Toomies Wood, where the closely-pressed Fenians took refuge, was secured by the British troops, and the insurrectionary bands dispersed. The government however, will immediately send more ships and troops to Ireland.

LONDON, February 16—Evening.

The county of Kerry has been proclaimed in a state of siege. The coast-guard policeman who was shot was not killed. A large sum of money has been offered by the government for the arrest of the assailant. It is now said that Colonel O'Connor is none other than Stephens himself. Twenty Americans are reported as acting with the Fenians.

DUBLIN, February 17.

The outbreak of Killarney has come to an end, and the bands of insurgents have disappeared.

One hundred and forty Fenians have been arrested in this city, and are now in jail.

LONDON, February 16—Evening.

A terrible earthquake has occurred in the Island of Cephalonia, on the western coast of Greece. Every town in the island is in ruins. The loss of human life and property was very great. The King of Greece has gone there.

LONDON, Feb. 19—Noon.—None of the armed Fenians in Kerry county have been captured, but they have all disappeared. The Irish peasantry are perfectly willing to give any intelligence, but they object to assist in the arrest of their countrymen.

Three British sloops-of-war are riding at anchor in Kenniore River, to awe the the people into obedience and service if need be.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Philadelphia Markets.

WEDNESDAY, February 20.

GROCERIES.—In sugar there is a fair business doing. 625 boxes sold at 9½@12¾c ₹ lb, currency, the latter rate for clarified, and 100 hhds of clarified at 13c ₹ lb. currency. Laguayra coffee sells in a small way at 18@18¼c ₹ lb in gold.

FLOUR.—The market continues very unsettled. About 400 bbls sold in lots to the home trade including

Northwestern superfine at	$7.00@ 7.50
Northwestern extra	8.00@ 9.50
Northwestern family	10.75@12.50
Pennsylvania and Western superfine	8.00@ 8.75
Pennsylvania and Western extra	9.00@10.25
Pennsylvania and Western family	12.00@13.50
Pennsylvania and Western fancy	14.00@16.00
Rye flour	7.00

WHEAT of prime quality has been in good demand, and holders are firm in their views. We quote Pennsylvania red at $2.65@3.00; Southern do. at $2.65@3.20, and white at $3.20@3.35; Penna, Rye ranges at about $1.35. Corn is less active, with sales of 3,000 bus. at 98c and 99c for new yellow, and $1 for white. Oats are selling at 56@57c. The receipts to-day are as follows: 900 bbls flour; 1,680 bus. wheat; 6,400 bus. corn, 3,480 bus. oats.

PROVISIONS—Continue very dull, but prices are unchanged. Small sales are making at $21.50 per barrel for new mess. Mess beef rauges from $21.25@$23 for Western and city packed. Dressed hogs sell at 8½@9c. Smoked hams are steady at 15@17c; piedled do at 13@13½c. Smoked shoulders at 11@11½c, and salted do at 8½@9½c. Lard sells at 13@13½c ₹ lb for prime in bbls and tierces.

SEEDS—Cloverseed is in fair demand and 200 bushels were sold at from $8.00@8.00 per bus, the latter rate for choice; timothy sells at $4.00 and flaxseed at $3.10@3.12 per bus.

MARRIED.

FREAS—GERARD—On the 14th inst., at his residence, by Rev. J. R. Dimm, Mr. Nelson Freas to Miss Lizzie C. Gerard, all of Greenwood township, Columbia county.

ENT—LEE—On the same day by the same, at the house of the bride's father, Mr. Robert S. Ent to Miss Susan Lee, all of Scott township, Columbia county.

HARTZEL—HANS—On the 14th inst., by Rev. Wm. J. Eyer, Mr. John H. Hartzel, of Maine township, to Miss Rachel Hans, of Beaver Valley, Columbia county.

FETTERMAN—RICHARD—On the 17th inst., by the same, Mr. Jonathan Fetterman to Miss Lydia Ann Richard, both of Locust township, Columbia county.

HERBEIN—YEAGER—On the 17th inst., by the same, Mr. Albert Herbein to Miss Loretta Yeager, both of Locust township, Columbia county.

MIFFLIN—RITTER—On the 7th inst., at the bride's home, Mr. Charles H. Mifflin to Miss Arminda H. Ritter, both of Beach Haven, Luzerne county.

ZIMMERMAN—WEBER—At the M. E. Parsonage, on the evening of the 16th inst., by Rev. H. E. Wilson, Mr. John Zimmerman, of Bloomsburg, to Miss Maria Weber of Hemlock.

KESLER—KNAUS—On the 10th inst., at his residence, by Rev. F. Fullmer, Mr. Michael Kesler to Miss Clarissa Knaus, all of Jackson township, Columbia county.

DIED.

LEGGOTT—In Bloomsburg, on the 17th instant, Mrs. Harriet Leggott, wife of John Leggott, Esq., of Iola, Columbia county.

The deceased, at the time, was on a visit to her brother, J. J. Robbins. Her age was about forty-six years. She was an estimable lady, in the prime of life, and leaves a large circle of sorrowing friends.

GIGER—On the 4th instant, in Green township, Sumnit county, Ohio, Mr. Solomon Giger, aged fifty years, eleven months and five days.

Mr. Giger moved from Montour township, Columbia county, to Ohio, in the Spring of 1852. He leaves a wife and seven children who deeply mourn the loss of a kind husband and father.

EILENBERGER—On November 12th, 1866, Mrs. Susanna, wife of David Eilenberger, of Muncy, in the sixty-second year of her age.

JAMES—In Centralia, Columbia county, on the 13th inst., Charles James, son of William and Susan James, aged eight years, three months and twenty-seven days.

THE KEYSTONE CLOVER SEED STRIPPER.

PATENTED OCTOBER 2, 1866.

This simple, though effective machine is admitted by all scientific observers to be the most direct device for gathering clover seed yet discovered.

A mere glance at it is sufficient to convince the most obtuse mind of its practical utility.

It strips the clover head from the stalk leaving the straw standing upon the ground. It is easily drawn by one horse, and requires but one man or boy to work it.

It is compact, simple in structure, and not liable to get out of order, and can be cheaply got up.

The great advantage in this machine is, we have the seed gathered in the chaff, ready for the clover mill or huller, besides saving the great length of time and labor of mowing, handling and threshing it from the straw. It will also pay every farmer to gather his seed with this machine, on account of the saving of the seed which is lost in the old way of gathering it.

Extraordinary inducements offered to energetic men who wish to purchase State or county Rights.

For particulars address

WERTMAN & REINBOLD,
CENTRALIA,
Columbia County, Pa.

Jan 2'67.]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS KNOWing themselve indebted to the undersigned on Book Account or by Note, are requested to make payment by the twentieth of March next. Those failing to comply with this notice, will have their accounts, &c., placed in the hands of the proper officer for collection.

SLOAN & MILLARD,
and D. K. SLOAN.

Orangeville, Feb. 22, 1867-6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF JOSEPH ROBBINS, DEC'D.—Letters of administration to the estate of Joseph Robbins, late of Greenwood township, Columbia county, deceased, has been granted by the Register of Columbia county, to Clinton Robbins. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known to the administrator without delay, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment.

CLINTON ROBBINS,
Greenwood, Feb. 22, 1867-6t. Administrator.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT IN and for the county of Columbia: In the matter of the petition of the guardian of PHILIP KELLER, for sale of said minor's real estate: And now, to wit, February seventh, 1867, M. M. LeVelle, Esq., appointed commissioner to report the facts with his opinion, etc.

By the Court. From the record.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

The Commissioner above named will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of Wm. M. Abbett, in Catawissa, Columbia county, on Wednesday, the twentieth day of March, 1867, at ten o'clock, a. m., when and where all parties interested may attend.

M. M. LEVELLE, Commissioner.

February 22, 1867-4t.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, Pa., on

SATURDAY, MARCH THIRTIETH,

at ten o'clock in the forenoon, Thomas Hess, Executor of Frederick Hess, late of Sugarloaf township, in said county, deceased, will expose to sale by public vendue, on the premises, a certain messuage and tract of land, situate in Sugarloaf township, Columbia county, bounded by lands of Henry Hess, Collins Stuttl, Daniel Everhart and others, containing

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE ACRES,

more or less, on which is erected a Frame House and Barn. There is also a fine orchard on the premises, and part of the land in a good state of cultivation. Late the estate of said deceased, situate in the township and county aforesaid.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

Bloomsburg, February 19, 1867.

Conditions of Sale:—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation absolute, and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from the confirmation *nisi*. The purchaser to pay for deed and stamps.

THOMAS HESS, Executor.

February 22, 1867-6t.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—In pursuance of orders of the Orphans' Courts of Montour and Columbia counties, Pa., the undersigned, administrators of Harmon Milheim, late of Moreland township, Lycoming county, deceased, will expose to sale, by public vendue, at the hotel of John Brittain, in White Hall, Montour county, on

THURSDAY, MARCH TWENTY-FIRST,

at twelve o'clock m., a certain piece or parcel of land, situate partly in Madison township, Columbia county, and partly in Anthony township, Montour county, containing

ONE HUNDRED AND TWO ACRES,

more or less, adjoining lands late of Wm. Ellis, Wm. Adams, M. King and others; the improvements being a

LOG HOUSE AND LOG BARN,

an orchard, and about thirty acres cleared; the balance well timbered.

ALSO,—One other parcel of land, situate in Madison township, Columbia county, adjoining the above land of Adam Spring, and others, containing twenty-five acres and twenty-one perches, more or less, and being well timbered land, late the estate of said deceased.

GOTLEIB SCHEATLER,
MICHAEL WINEGARDNER,
February 22, 1867-4t. Administrators.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, on

THURSDAY, MARCH TWENTY-SIXTH,

at ten o'clock in the forenoon, Samuel Everett, administrator of George Pfeil, late of Orange township, in said county, deceased, will expose to sale, by public vendue, on the premises, a certain messuage and

TRACT OF LAND,

situate in Orange township, Columbia county, bounded by lands of Daniel Kiefer, Widow Hayman, Henry Stiner, C. C. Coleman, Jacob Roup, and others, containing

ONE HUNDRED AND FOUR ACRES,

more or less, on which is erected a Frame House, a good Bank Barn, Wagon Shed, &c. Also a good spring of water at the door. Late the estate of said deceased, situate in the township of Orange, and county aforesaid.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

Bloomsburg, February 16, 1867.

Conditions of Sale:—Ten per cent. of one-fourth the purchase money at the striking down of the property, one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation absolute, and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation *nisi*. The purchaser to pay for deed and stamps.

SAMUEL EVERETT,
Administrator.

February 22, 1867-5t.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia County, on

FRIDAY, MARCH TWENTY-NINTH,

at ten o'clock in the forenoon, Eli Robbins, administrator of Abraham Robbins, late of Fishingcreek township, in said county, deceased, will expose to sale, by public vendue, on the premises, a certain messuage and

TRACT OF LAND,

situate in Fishingcreek township, Columbia county, bounded by lands of Harman Labor, Eli Robbins, David Coleman and others, containing nineteen acres, more or less, on which is erected a

FRAME HOUSE AND BARN.

There is also a thrifty young apple orchard on the premises. Late the estate of said deceased, situate in the township and county aforesaid.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

Bloomsburg, February 16, 1867.

Conditions of Sale:—The one-third of the purchase money to remain charged upon the premises during the natural life of Diana Robbins, widow of the said deceased, and the interest thereof to be annually and regularly paid her by the purchaser on the first day of May of each and every year during her natural life, and at her death the principal to be paid by the purchaser to the persons legally entitled thereto.

Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the two-thirds of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth of the two-thirds, less the ten per cent. at the confirmation absolute, and the remaining two-thirds in one year thereafter, with interest from the confirmation *nisi*. The purchaser to pay for deed and stamps.

ELI ROBBINS,
February 22, 1867-6t. Administrator.

STATEMENT OF THE FINANCES OF THE COUNTY OF COLUMBIA, FROM January 1st 1866, to January 1st 1867.

THE Auditors elected to settle and adjust the public accounts of Columbia County, respectfully beg leave to report that they have examined the same from the first day of January, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, to the first day of January, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and respectfully lay before the Honorable Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of said County, the following Statement and Report, agreeably to the twenty-second section of the Act of General Assembly of this Commonwealth, passed the fourth day of April, A. D. 1850:

JOHN J. STILES, Treasurer of Columbia County, in account with said County.

DR.

1866. Jan. 1.	To amount outstanding for 1865 and previous years	$3537 28
Amount	cash received of Dan'l M'Henry late Treasurer, as per Auditor's report,	284 61
do	Cash received of Daniel M'Henry late Treasurer, for sundry taxes	1542 56
Feb. 5.	Cash of Samuel Kelchner, of Briarcreek township, for keeping Catharine Sult,	80 55
Feb. 6.	Cash of H. J. Reeder, for plank,	7 50
Feb. 20.	Cash of William Lawton, land redeemed,	2 09
April 25.	Cash of Jos. Mosteller, for brick,	2 75
May 10.	Cash of Samuel Snyder, sheriff, costs, &c., in suit of the County vs. Wm. Slotter, collector of Conyngham township,	15 40
June.	To amount of County tax assessed for 1866,	15965 52
June 22.	Cash of George Hidlay, land redeemed,	1 46
Aug.	Cash received for taxes on seated and unseated lands returned,	4649 44
Sept. 4.	Cash of Samuel Kelchner, of Briarcreek township, for keeping Catharine Sult,	77 40
Oct.	To amount ten day assessment in Borough of Berwick,	10 80
Dec. 19.	Jury fees and fines of Jesse Coleman, Prothonotary,	179 00
	To cash of dog tax fund paid assessors for 1866,	80 00
	Amount outstanding, balance,	20 65
	To sundry taxes,	666 00
		$26919 57

CR.

By amount outstanding for 1866, and previous years,	$3537 28
By exonerations allowed collectors	104 28
By Commissions " "	1040 50
By Amt of County orders redeemed	17,794 11
By Treasurer's commissions on $15,942 37 at four per cent.,	638 09
By balance due County,	2,982 76
	$26,919 57

JOHN J. STILES, Treasurer of Columbia County, in account with the tax on dogs.

DR.

Amount outstanding for 1865 and previous years,	$819 00
" assessed for 1866,	1,220 50
" due Treasurer,	513 51
	$2,594 01

CR.

Amount outstanding and uncollected,	$947 00
" exonerations allowed collectors,	103 00
" commission,	65 09
" sheep damage, orders redeemed,	1,362 75
" paid assessors for assessment of tax for the year 1866,	80 00
" Treasurer's commission on $1,412 75,	76 63
	$2,594 01

EXPENDITURES.

AUDITORS' AND CLERK'S PAY.

Amount paid Auditors and Clerk,	$48 00
" to Wirt auditing Prothonotary and Register's account,	15 00
	$63 00

ASSESSORS' PAY.

Amount paid assessors for Spring assessment,	$956 45

BRIDGE CONTRACTS.

Amount paid David Savage, bridge in Benton,	$825 00
" W. A. Kile, bridge in Fishingcreek,	350 00
" W. A. Kile, bridge in Sugarloaf	300 00
" F. L. Shuman " Franklin	1,775 00
	$3,250 00

BRIDGE REPAIRS.

Amount paid John Herner,	$90 00
" " David Savage,	446 55
" " Aaron Kester for plank,	182 32
" " P. Hartman,	74 74
" " Samuel Appleman,	552 36
" " M. C. Woodward	375 66
" " John Eyer,	40 50
" " Philip Crawford for stone	73 80
" " John Mordan,	61 74
" " William Eyer,	205 50
" " Josiah H. Furman,	198 00
" " Sundry persons,	307 62
" " Montgomery Cole,	80 00
	$2,580 01

BLANK BOOKS.

Amount paid for blank books for Prothonotary and Register,	$223 80

COUNTY BUILDINGS.

Amount paid sundry persons for materials furnished and work to privy	$642 94
" for repairs at Court House and Jail during the year, &c.,	130 13
	$773 07

CLEANING COURT HOUSE.

Amount paid to sundry persons,	$40 00

COMMISSIONER'S ATTORNEY.

Amount to W. Wirt, Commissioner's Attorney,	$70 00

COURT CRIER.

Amount to M. Coffman for the year 1866,	$57 50

CONSTABLE'S RETURNS.

Amount paid to the several Constables during year,	$107 43

COMMONWEALTH COSTS.

Amount paid to sundry persons,	$997 89

COMMISSIONERS AND CLERK.

Amount paid T. J. Vandersllice, Comm'ss'r	$228 00
" " Allen Mann, "	216 00
" " John F. Fowler "	288 00
" " Montgomery Cole "	24 00
" " R. C. Fruit Clerk,	600 00
" " " expenses to Harrisburg	16 00
	$1,280 00

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

Amount paid E. H. Little, late Dist. Att'y.	$125 00

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, FEB. 22, 1867.

BLANKS of all kinds always on hand and for sale at the COLUMBIAN office.

WILLIAM L. MADDOCK AND Co. dealers in fine groceries, No. 115 South Third Street (opposite the Girard Bank) Philadelphia.

WE are informed that Mr. Lamon, an aged citizen living near Berwick, fell from a hay-mow last week and broke a leg.

A BILL has been introduced into the Legislature authorizing the Recorder of Deeds in the several counties of this Commonwealth to record the discharges of all honorably discharged officers and soldiers.

E. H. LITTLE, Esq., has moved his office into Pursel's Brick Building, adjoining the Post Office. It is immediately opposite his former location, so that his friends can easily find him.

WE observe that our German Democratic fellow citizens in Washington City, have started a Democratic newspaper there under the title of "The Columbian." We wish them abundant success.

IT seems the "Lovely Landon" is in favor of admitting *negroes* into sleeping cars with *white ladies*, and the Radical across the way of course will defend it, and get a lien on that "half million or so."

LITTELLS LIVING AGE, No. 1185, has "Shakespeare in domestic life," "Works of Chaucer," etc., etc., and begins a new story by Mrs. Oliphant, entitled "The Brownlows." Boston, $8.00 a year.

WE present our readers again this week with another large batch of new advertisements. They are too numerous to mention separately, but we trust they will *all* be read, as they are of interest to all our people.

LAST week we introduced a "Farmer's Column" into our paper, and it will be regularly kept up. In this age of improvement, the farmer must *read* if he would keep up with his neighbors. In this respect alone a paper is more than worth the subscription price.

OUR enterprising friend, David Lowenberg, has just returned from New York with an unusually large and fine assortment of goods. He has neat workmen and the latest styles; and now is the time to call and examine his stock, and to procure suits for the coming season.

THE "Lovely Landon" requires to be defended from the infamy of his vote, and the insult he put upon the white race, in favoring the passage of the bill admitting into the *sleeping berth* and the *Lady Passenger cars*, the sweet scented negro; and he will have to shell out another *old quarter*, whereupon you will see the Radical *Republican* go in on the nasty negro and the "Lovely Landon."

OUR thanks are due our many friends throughout the county for the additional subscriptions sent us. Our Washingtonville friend, who sent us a fine list and *the cash*, has our special thanks. As soon as our present building is enlarged, we propose not only to enlarge our paper, but to procure *a steam power press*. No expense will be spared to give the people of this county a first class family newspaper.

WE propose to begin in a few weeks the publication of some exceedingly interesting biographical sketches of some of the most celebrated men of the American Revolution. They will comprise notices of Randolph, Patrick Henry, Washington, Jefferson, Marshall and others.

Now is the time to subscribe in order to secure all the numbers containing them.

THE Bill to repeal the act of Assembly passed the eleventh day of April 1866 entitled "an Act to provide for the purchase of real estate and erection of a Poor House in Montour County," passed the House, and has received the signature of the Governor and become a law. This Bill was called for by the almost unanimous wish of the people of Anthony, Derry, West Hemlock and Liberty townships, as expressed through petitions to the Legislature.

ON Wednesday forenoon the dwelling of our townsman, Jacob L. Girton, was discovered to be on fire by a neighbor, and on raising the alarm it was discovered that the family were absent, and the house locked. The flames were already issuing from the side of the house, but by vigorous efforts it was quenched.

It would seem that he was smoking some meat in the chimney, and that the string broke and let it down into the flames. He has lost several hundred pounds of meat, besides some damage to the house and furniture.

EVERY SATURDAY.—In addition to the excellent Serials, by Mr. Thackery, Henry Ringsley and Edmund Yates, this popular Weekly has numerous short, pithy articles on European political and social topics, which are of great interest to all intelligent Americans. It also gives every week one or more choice poems by Swinburne, Buchanan, Jean Ingelow, or some other of the rising poets of England; frequently it is enriched by a translation of some specially instructive or interesting sketch from French and German periodicals. In fact it contains weekly a valuable miscellany of what is best and—to American readers—most attractive in Foreign current Literature. It is published by Ticknor & Fields, Boston.

LAST Sunday morning about five o'clock our citizens were aroused from their sleep by a terrific explosion which shook the houses to their foundation. On inquiring the cause we ascertained that a locomotive belonging to the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg R. R. had exploded, turning a complete somerset off the road. The wreck was complete and pieces lay scattered all around. The engineer, Wm. Hornbecker, of New Jersey, was seriously injured, and it was some time before he could be extricated from the ruins. His injuries, though severe, are not fatal. It is said that the engine was not in repair when it was started down, and that the men were laboring with it all night. Two other men were slightly injured.

THE Rump Congress does not represent the voice of the people, even from the States allowed a representation.

Maine	with 69,860 Rep. votes has	3	members
Connecticut	" 42,111 Dem.	"	"	none
	" 43,971 Rep.	"	"	4 members
	" 44,433 Dem.	"	"	none
Iowa	" 91,237 Rep.	"	"	6 members
	" 59,815 Dem.	"	"	none
Michigan	" 90,746 Rep.	"	"	6 members
	" 67,708 Dem.	"	"	none
Ohio	" 256,302 Rep.	"	"	19 members
	" 213,896 Dem.	"	"	2 "
New York	" 393,315 Rep.	"	"	20 members
	" 332,826 Dem.	"	"	11 "
Pennsylvania	" 307,574 Rep.	"	"	18 members
	" 289,096 Dem.	"	"	6 "

Thus it will be seen, how by an arbitrary system of districting, 2,200,000 Republican votes have 140 members, and 1,800,000 Democrats have only 40, and yet this revolutionary Congress, for it is nothing more or less, propose to overthrow the Government as established by Washington, and give us instead, a Military Despotism!

SULLIVAN & ERIE R. R.—We noticed yesterday some of "Pat's buggies" passing through town *en route* for the railroad. This looks like success, but it is not the only sign. The character of the men who have the control of this new enterprise, and that of those who have the contract for grading, &c., together with the fact that a million of dollars are lying in the New York Banks, all conspire to assure us of the speedy completion of this desirable thoroughfare. This road connects with the Williamsport & Sullivan road at or near the coal mines of Messrs. Jackson & Mylert, and when completed will open an outlet for the invaluable stores of the eastern, northern and southern portions of our county. It is a well known fact that the county through which these roads pass is rich with coal, iron and timber, and at some not far distant day will make our county equal in wealth to any county in the State. From present prospects, these roads must be in full operation inside of two years. The eastern capitalists are beginning to heed their interests in this county, and coming forth in true business-like manner to take hold of the enterprise. They are ready to lay iron on some parts of the Muncy Creek road, and expect to reach Sonestown next summer. We can only add, "Well done, little Sullivan," and say to those who are holding back that their places are being rapidly filled, and the first thing that will awake them to their true condition will be the fact that they are left out in the cold.—*Sullivan Democrat.*

SERVED THEM RIGHT.—We see an article going the rounds of the papers that a sleighing party of ladies and gentlemen (?) were robbed of money, valuables, and even their clothes, near Tamaqua, a few weeks since, by a party who stopped them as they were passing through a lonely wood. The whole thing turns out to be huge joke, perpetrated by the wives of the gay Lotharios. It appears that some half-a-dozen of the male gender residing in Tamaqua, resolved upon having a sleigh-ride, and, preferring for the time being the company of some frail young damsels to that of their wives, started out with them, resolved upon having a jolly time. The wives of the individuals being informed of the state of affairs, hired a party of men to accompany them to the woods aforesaid, through which the party were compelled to pass on their return home, and there silently (the wives dressed in their husbands clothes) awaited the arrival of the "gay deceivers." Presently the sound of the merry bells was heard and the wives, recognizing the voices of their husbands' gave the signal of assault and in a twinkling, the sleigh was surrounded by a dozen blood thirsty highwaymen, each with a revolver pointed at the heads of the unsuspecting victims. After compeling them to hand over their valuables, and stripping off their clothing, the "highwymen" returned to their homes with the spoils. After borrowing, begging and promising to pay for various articles of clothing they could pick up in the farmers' houses along the road, the disconsolate husbands at last reached their homes, and there found their wives awaiting them. Upon being asked why they dressed so differently they explained, with quivering lips, their narrow escape. But instead of their wives receiving the intelligence with horror-stricken countenances, as they thought sympathizing wives should do, the explanation only caused shrieks of laughter. The surprise occasioned by this unfeeling disposition of their wives was only exceeded when they were presented with various articles of female apparel, their stolen pocket-books &c, &c. Explanations were, of course, made on both sides, and it would not surprise us to hear that promises of future good conduct were really given.—*Carbon Democrat.*

GEORGE PEABODY, the wealthy London banker, now on a visit to his native country, the United States, has, in addition to other gifts of a princely character, just given two million of dollars for Educational purposes in the Southern States. Mr. Peabody has manifestly no sympathy for the Radicals, for he has almost wholly excluded them from any share in the management or distribution of the fund, and confided it to conservative men North and South.

THE KALEIDOSCOPE:

"——A map of busy life—
Its fluctuations and its vast concerns."

NO. VIII.

TRAVELS IN ECUADOR.

After spending nearly two weeks in this wild region, I concluded to return home on foot and alone. My companions tried to dissuade me, and detailed the fearful dangers of the road from robbers, wild animals, and the like; but my resolution having been formed, I started out through rain and mud, stopping for the night at Cachi Llacta. The mayor domo was absent; but his mistress, a half breed woman, received me kindly, and the next morning prepared some fried bananas for my day's rations.

I started early on my dangerous road, for I had to travel twenty miles without passing a human habitation, and in the meantime ascend to the the crest of the Andes, or over two miles in the air. It was a tedious walk, traveling alone through that wilderness—the stillness unbroken save by the screaming parrot, the chattering monkey, or some wild beast in search of prey. The weather was fair and the air clear until I reached Aguja, (signifying needle) the only level spot on the ridge or comb of the mountain I was ascending. From this point a magnificent view was presented. In the back ground rose the Andes, their snow crowned crests piercing the clouds, while before me were the boundless forests which stretched far away to the Pacific. This region might be made the garden of the world; but the anarchy and confusion in these so-called Republics, resulting from the intermixture of races, and frequent violations of their fundamental laws, will prevent their settlement for a century to come.

After making a hurried lunch I resumed my journey to the "upper regions of the air." To add to my discomfort it soon commenced to rain, completely wetting my clothing, and making the steep declivities slippery and more difficult to ascend. Still I toiled on; but the tops of the mountains were hid in clouds, to which, apparently, I got no nearer. Night came on, dark and stormy. I was worn out, half starved, my feet raw, as my *abogatos*, or straw plaited sandals were worn out and abandoned. No path could be seen, and I literally *felt* my way along, and feared every moment I would fall into some abyss, or over some precipice.

I was about to give up further attempts to proceed, when I chanced to see a light above and beyond, and soon after reached Pallogalla.

I entered the first hut I came to, miserable as it appeared. It was built of *adobe* or mud, and was thatched with straw; because at this height the cold at times is severe. The place was filled with smoke, as the fire was built in the centre of the room, and the smoke found egress through the chinks and crannies of the wall. An old Indian woman was alone in the hut when I entered, and in reply to my request to stay all night, shook her head in the negative. I nevertheless pulled off a portion of my wet clothing and laid down in a corner, for my exhaustion was too great to proceed. Presently several Indians gathered in, evidently returning from Quito, who at once commenced the preparation of their supper. It consisted of *sercicia*, a dish formed by mixing barley (ground between two stones) with boiling water, into which is thrown a few cabbage leaves and a generous quantity of red pepper. I readily accepted their invitation to participate, and never did a meal taste better. Of course the *patrona* could give me no bed, having none herself; but when she retired to her corner for the night, she generously pulled off her petticoat and gave it to me, which, when placed upon a billet of wood, formed an admirable pillow. One of my Indian companions shared his *poncho*, and notwithstanding their deep snores, and the inquisitiveness of several Guinea pigs who had the privilege of the establishment, I slept as soundly as if on a bed at home.

Next morning I arose early, and as the air was very clear I had a fine view of Pichincha, whose snow-crowned summit towered majestically above me, and sparkled in the sun like a huge diamond. On reaching Calacali my sore feet and stiffened limbs warned me to proceed no further that day. The curious populace gathered around me; but one, kinder than the rest, invited me to stay all night with him. The ladies (?) of the house listened with deep attention to my description of the attire of our American ladies, but seemed incredulous when I told them of the bonnets upon their heads, and the huge hoops they wore, for be it known the Calacali belles had never seen either. Could I have shown them a picture of a modern belle with a huge *crinoline*, they would have deemed it a vile caricature upon the sex. As we all slept in the same room, they kept me awake the greater part of the night, relating the manners and customs of our people; but I was amply repaid in the morning by my friend furnishing me a good horse on which to perform the balance of my journey.

In due time I reached Quito, though in rather dilapidated condition. Some of my friends had given me up for lost, but "my time had not yet come."

QUIEN SABE.

WHEN the Democratic party was in power, there was no tax on tea and coffee, and consequently it was cheap, and within the means of the poorest of our people; now there is a tax of twenty-five cents on each pound of tea, and five cents on each pound of coffee.

THE "lovely Landon," in a speech on the recent railroad bill, spoken of by us last week, said: "Sometimes, sir, one has to stop and inquire as to my own sanity."

Did he ever stop and inquire as to his own honesty? If he ever should, a reference to his own party papers a few years ago, would afford him valuable hints upon the subject.

A BAD MISTAKE—We think the Senate will in course of time find out that it is now doing a very foolish thing in rejecting so many of the appointments by the President to civil office of men who have rendered gallant service to their country in the late war, merely because they are supposed to be friendly to the President's policy of reconstruction. The rejection of Gen. SWIFT for the Boston Naval Office, the rejection of Gen. COUCH for Collector of the Port of Boston, the rejection of Gen. PRATT, of Brooklyn, the rejection of Gens. EAGEN, CURTIS, and may other soldiers whom the President had appointed to positions in the public service, looks as if the Senate's confirmation was entirely dependent on the fact of the appointee being an opponent of the Administration and an adherent of THAD. STEVENS. We have have had a deal of buncombe about appointing soldiers to civil office. A great deal of political capital has been made out of it, and not a little of it by the very men who are now urging on these rejections. They are acting foolishly in this case, and that, too, in a matter which the people will not fail to observe and remember. Since the rejection of Gen. COUCH as Collector of Boston, we observe that the President has nominated an eminent civilian, the historian BANCROFT, for the post. No one will be sorry to see Mr. BANCROFT, confirmed, but no patriot will rejoice at the rejection of the officer whom the President first nominated, and who rendered such eminent service upon many occasions during the war.—*New York Times.* (*Republican.*)

Market Report.

Wheat per bushel	22 75
Rye "	1 10
Corn "	90
Flour per barrel	16 00
Cloverseed	7 00
Timothy	2 90
Butter	35
Eggs	30
Tallow	11
Potatoes	80
Dried Apples	2 50
Pork	19
Hams	20
Sides and Shoulders	15
Lard per pound	15
Hay per ton	25 00

LEGAL NOTICES.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Estate of DANIEL HOWER, DECEASED.—Letters of administration to the estate of Daniel Hower, late of Franklin township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Thomas Hower and Moses Hower. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known without delay, and those indebted to make payment.

THOMAS HOWER,
MOSES HOWER,
February 1, 1867-6w. Administrators.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Estate of SAMUEL PEIFF, DECEASED.—Letters of administration to the estate of Samuel Peiff late of Scott township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county, to Samuel Neyhard. All persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to make them known without delay, and those indebted to make payment.

SAMUEL NEYHARD,
February 1, 1867-6w. Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Estate of JACOB KELLER, DECEASED. Letters of administration on the estate of Jacob Keller, late of Beaver township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to John Michael. All persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to present them for settlement without delay, and all persons indebted to make payment.

JOHN MICHAEL, Administrator.
January 25, 1867-6w.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Estate of ELEANOR N. CAMPBELL, Deceased.—Letters of administration on the estate of Eleanor N. Campbell, late of Centre township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted to the Register of Columbia county, to Nathaniel L. Campbell, of Centre township, and county aforesaid. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent, are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate will make payment without delay.

N. L. CAMPBELL,
January 18, 1867-6w. Administrator.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF DAVID FOX, DECEASED.—Letters testamentary on the estate of David Fox, late of Jackson township, Columbia county, Pa., have been granted by the Register of Columbia county to Lloyd Fox and Peter Yocum. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate will make payment to the Executors without delay.

LLOYD FOX,
PETER YOCUM,
January 18, 1867-6w. Executors.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Estate of HANNAH BOONE, DECEASED.—Letters of administration to the estate of Hannah Boone, late of Bloom township, Columbia county, deceased, has been granted by the Register of Columbia county, to Wellington Hartman and Charles A. Moyer, who reside in Bloomsburg, in said county. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known to the administrators without delay, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment.

WELLINGTON HARTMAN,
CHARLES A. MOYER,
Bloomsburg, Jan. 4, 1867-6w. Adm'rs.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF DANIEL W. MONTGOMERY, deceased. Letters testamentary on the estate of Daniel W. Montgomery, late of Orangeville, Columbia County, have been granted by the Register of Columbia County to Peter Lutz, Light Street, Pa. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate or book accounts will make payment to the Executor without delay.

PETER LUT, Executor.
dec6-6t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Estate of PRISCILLA HAVILAND, DECEASED.—Letters of administration to the estate of Priscilla Haviland, late of Catawissa township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of Columbia county to Henry Hollingshead. All persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to make them known to the administrator without delay, and all persons indebted to make payment.

HENRY HOLLINGSHEAD,
February 8, 1867-6w. Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Estate of SUSANNA STELL, DECEASED.—Letters of administration to the estate of Susanna Stiller, late of Benton township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to John H. Beishline. All persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to make them known to the administrator without delay, and all persons indebted to make payment.

JOHN H. BEISHLINE,
February 8, 1867-6w. Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Estate of JULIANN BOWER, DECEASED.—Letters of administration on the estate of Julianna Bower, late of Centre township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted to the Register of said county to Daniel Bower, residing in the township and county aforesaid. All persons having claims on the estate are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement, and those knowing themselves indebted to the estate will make payment forthwith.

DANIEL BOWER,
February 15, 1867-6w. Administrator.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—ESTATE OF WILLIAM ROBBINS, DECEASED.—Letters testamentary on the estate of William Robbins, late of Hemlock township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to C. H. White and M. A. Ammerman. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate will make payment to the Executors without delay.

C. H. WHITE,
M. A. AMMERMAN,
February 15, 1867-6w. Executors.

ESTATE OF LEVI ASHTON, DECEASED. To Ann Ashton, William L. Smith, Stephen Sproul, Asenith Hess intermarried with Nathan Hess, Sarah Ann, Louisa Spalding intermarried with Benjamin Spalding, All of Ives, Parson Ives, and [illegible] Ives, heirs of Levi Ashton, deceased, and to all other persons interested, greeting:

You are hereby cited to be and appear before Orphans' Court of Columbia County, to be held at Bloomsburg, in and for said county, on the first Monday of May next, then and there to accept or refuse to take the real estate of the said Levi Ashton, deceased, at the valuation or appraisement thereof, or show cause why the same should not be sold. Witness the Honorable William Elwell, President of our said Court, at Bloomsburg, the 15th day of February, A. D. 1867.

J. J. SUTTON, Clerk O. C.
Bloomsburg, February 15, 1867.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the Orphans' Court of the County of Columbia.—Estate of JOHN WALTER, deceased.—The undersigned appointed by the Court to make distribution of the balance of the estate of said deceased, in the hands of Elisha John, Executor of the said John Walter, late of Locust township, in said county, deceased, will meet the parties for the purpose of his appointment, on Tuesday, April ninth, A. D. 1867, at ten o'clock a. m., at his office in Bloomsburg.

ROBERT F. CLARK,
February 15, 1867. Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT IN and for the County of Columbia.—In the matter of the estate of JACOB SWEETS, late of Orange township, deceased. And now to wit, February fifth, 1867, on motion of Mr. Brockway, attorney for legatees, E. H. Little, Esq., was appointed auditor, on exceptions filed to the account of Augustus Everhart, executor of said deceased, and to make distribution.

By the Court. From the record,
JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

The auditor above named will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Bloomsburg, on Saturday, the twenty-third day of March, 1867, at ten o'clock p. m., when and where all parties interested may attend.

E. H. LITTLE, Auditor.
February 15, 1867.

IN THE ORPHANS'S COURT IN and for the County of Columbia.—In the matter of the estate of WILLIAM FRITZ, late of Orange township, deceased. And now, to wit, February sixth, 1867, the Court appoint E. H. Little, Esq., auditor to make distribution of the balance in the hands of accountants, J. H. Fritz and S. Achenbach, executors, to and amongst the creditors. By the Court. From the record,

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

The auditor above named will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Bloomsburg, on Saturday the twenty-third day of March 1867, at ten o'clock, a. m., and where all parties interested may attend.

E. H. LITTLE, Auditor.
February 15, 1867.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

PUBLIC SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY. Will be exposed to public sale, at the residence of the subscriber, in Maine township, Columbia County, on

TUESDAY, MARCH TWELFTH,

at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the following personal property to wit:

FOUR HEAD OF HORSES,

one Black Hawk Colt, coming two years old, three fresh milch cows, one breeding sow and one sow with pig, three sheats, fourteen head of sheep, one light four-horse wagon with two extra wheels, one new top bugger, one spring harrow, one set of one new nine-inch plow, plows, harrows, cultivators, one wheelbarrow, one hay hook with rope and pully, rakes and forks, one-seventh part of a clover seed hanler, one Hussey Reaper, one Buckeye Reaper, one set of Yankee harness and one double new set of carriage harness, four barrels of cider for vinegar.

ONE COOKING STOVE,

half dozen new chairs, lot of barrels, corn, oats and potatoes by the bushel. Terms made known on day of sale.

NATHAN MILLER.
JOSEPH WINTERSTEEN, Auctioneer.
February 15, 1867.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia County, on

SATURDAY, MARCH NINTH,

at ten o'clock in the forenoon, Henry Hollingshead, administrator of George R. Hayhurst, late of Catawissa township, in said county, deceased, will expose to sale by public vendue, on the premises, the following described real estate to wit:

all that certain

HOUSE AND LOT OF GROUND,

situate in the town of Catawissa, in the county aforesaid, bounded in front by the public road leading from Catawissa to Millville, on the east by a lot of Henry Hollingshead, on the south by the public road leading to Millville, and on the north by an alley, on which are erected a two and a half story frame dwelling house, a good frame stable, and other outbuildings. Late the estate of said deceased, situate in the township of Catawissa and county aforesaid.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.
Bloomsburg, February 7, 1867.

Conditions of Sale.—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid by the purchaser on the day of sale; one-fourth less the ten per cent. on the absolute confirmation of sale, and the balance in one year from the absolute confirmation of sale, with interest from confirmation nisi. Purchaser to pay for deeds and stamps.

HENRY HOLLINGSHEAD,
February 15, 1867. Administrator.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia County, on

SATURDAY, MARCH SIXTEENTH,

at ten o'clock in the forenoon, Jacob Sankey, James W. Sankey, John Sankey and John Reichard, Executors of the last will and testament of John Sankey, Sr., late of Centre county, deceased, will expose to sale by public vendue, on the premises, the following described real estate to wit: All that certain tract of land, situate in Hemlock township, aforesaid, adjoining lands of the heirs of Jacob Hartman on the west, other lands of said deceased on the east, lands of Jacob Gearhart and Dennis Pursel on the south, and lands of Wm. Geier and James Ramsley on the south, containing

ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVEN ACRES,

more or less, about sixty acres of which is cleared land, whereon are erected a two and one-half story FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, a saw-house, a large bank barn, a wagon shed and cow stable, a well of water at the door of the dwelling house, and an apple orchard.

ALSO.—All that certain tract of land, situate in the township aforesaid, bounded on the north by lands of Jacob Reichard, on the north and west, the above described tract on the south, and lands of Jas. Emmitt on the east, containing

CONTAINING FIFTY ACRES,

about thirty acres of which is cleared land.

ALSO.—A town lot, situate in Light Street, and county aforesaid, bounded on the south by lot of Harriet Ever and John Abbott, on the west by a lot of Elizabeth Miller, on the north by Mill street, and on the east by the main road leading from Bloomsburg to Orangeville, whereon are erected a large two and one-half story

DWELLING HOUSE,

a store House, and a two-story Frame Dwelling House. Late the estate of said deceased, situate in the townships of Scott and Mount Pleasant, and county aforesaid.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.
Bloomsburg, February 7, 1867.

Conditions of Sale.—Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid by the purchasers or purchasers on the day of sale; one fourth of the purchase money less the ten per cent. to be paid on the absolute confirmation of sale, and the balance in one year from the absolute confirmation of sale, with interest from confirmation nisi. Purchaser or Purchasers to pay for deeds and stamps.

JACOB SANKEY,
JAMES W. SANKEY,
JOHN SANKEY,
JOHN REICHARD,
February 15, 1867. Executors.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, on

SATURDAY, MARCH NINTH,

at ten o'clock in the forenoon John Appleman, administrator of Rufus Appleman, late of Hemlock township, in said county, deceased, will expose to sale by public vendue, on the premises, the following described real estate to wit: All that certain tract of land, situate in Hemlock township, aforesaid, adjoining lands of the heirs of Jacob Hartman on the west, other lands of said deceased on the east, lands of Jacob Gearhart and Dennis Pursel on the south, and lands of Wm. Geier and James Ramsley on the south, containing

ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVEN ACRES,

more or less, about sixty acres of which is cleared land, whereon are erected a two and one-half story FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, a saw-house, a large bank barn, a wagon shed and cow stable, a well of water at the door of the dwelling house, and an apple orchard.

ALSO.—All that certain tract of land, situate in the township aforesaid, bounded on the south by lands of Jacob Reichard, on the north and west, the above described tract on the south, and lands of Jas. Emmitt on the east,

CONTAINING EIGHT ACRES,

more or less, all cleared land. The first above described lot subject to the right to raise, and take from it all the iron ore, with ingress, egress and regress in, to, and upon the said premises. Late the estate of Rufus Appleman, late of the township of Hemlock, and county aforesaid.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.
Bloomsburg, February 7, 1867.

Conditions of Sale.—The one-third of the purchase money to remain charged upon the premises during the natural life of Margaret Appleman, widow of said deceased, and the interest thereof to be annually and regularly paid by the said purchaser or purchasers to said Margaret Appleman, on the first day of May of each and every year during her natural life, and at her death the principal to be paid by the purchaser or purchasers to the persons legally entitled thereto. Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the remainder of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, and one-fourth of the two-thirds less the ten per cent. on the absolute confirmation of sale, and the balance of the two-thirds in one year from the confirmation, with interest from confirmation nisi. Purchaser or purchasers to give bonds or mortgage on the premises to secure the widow and heir expectants of the said deceased the principal and interest of the one-third above mentioned. Purchasers to pay for deeds and stamps.

JOHN APPLEMAN,
February 15, 1867. Administrator.

N. B. STILES,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER
FOR THE THIRTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA DISTRICT,

always to be found at Danvilleville Hotel, in Montgomeryville, Montour county, Pa., ready and willing to promptly call on persons desirous of having sales of real or personal property. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case. Montgomeryville, February 1, 1867.

AUCTIONEER.

JAMES E. EVANS,

Having had considerable experience as a Public Vendue Crier, offers his services to the public generally.

UNITED STATES LICENSE,

and takes this method to inform the public that he will be found at the Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, on the first Monday of each month, ready to attend to all calls in his line.

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

CHARLES W. SNYDER,

DEALER IN

HARDWARE,

IRON, NAILS, STEEL, &C., &C., &C.

MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

Takes this method of informing the citizens of Columbia county, that he has opened an extensive Hardware store on Main street, in Bloomsburg, near Iron street, and that he has on hand a

LARGER STOCK AND BETTER ASSORTED than can be found any where else in the county, and which he intends to sell at prices which defy competition.

CHAINS, AXES, STEEL, IRON.

I have chains, all sizes, axes, all make and weight, steel, all sizes, iron, all shapes, and all very low.

BUILDER'S HARDWARE,

of every descriptions. Nails, axle pulleys, sash cords, hatches, locks and knobs, butt screws, sash pivots, window springs, door hooks, strap hinges, hasps and staples, hooks and staples, and in fact everything needed in that line.

COACH & WAGON MAKERS' HARDWARE, embracing almost every thing in that line. Also

HARNESS MAKERS' HARDWARE,

Buckles, Japanned; buckles, silver plated; bits of every kind, HAMES, iron; pad trees; HAMES, wood; saddle trees, ale trees, girth web, worsted and cotton; thread, silk, awls and needles, tools of all kinds.

SHOEMAKER'S HARDWARE,

A full assortment for carpenters. I have planes—all kinds, saws; hand, pannel, rip, and compass squares—steel, iron, and try; boring machines, rimbles, augers, bevels, mallets, braces, gauges, gloves, rules, bits, and I about everything for carpenters.

FOR THE PEOPLE GENERALLY

I have coal
hods, coal
shovels, sad irons,
cast sifters, fluting,
grid-iron, curlers, pocket
cutlery, plated spoons,
plated forks, servers, tea and coffee pots, butter knives, mill saws,
crescent saws, circular saws, gang saws,
files, horse shoes, wrenches, rivets, hammers, hatchets, mattocks, picks, forks, grubbing hoes, shovels, scoops, spading forks, hoes, rakes, cast plus, tin tin, skates, plows, collin trimmings, Emery, red chalk, white chalk, wire, horse nails, steel cutters, scales, wash boards, horse buckets, wooden pails, clothes pins, glue, door mats, porch mats, parlor mats, corn poppers, paint brushes, house brushes, sleigh bells, bed rails, enamelled kettles, brass kettles,
copper kettles,
stew kettles, sauce pans, preserved
axes, hatchets,
Sledges, curtain fixtures,
Thimble skeins and boxes,
Pumps, lead pipe, etc.,

Have I hope and hundreds of articles not enumerated conclusive on hand at

CHARLES W. SNYDER'S,
Main street, Bloomsburg.

DRY GOODS.

MILLER'S STORE.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

The subscriber has just returned from the cities with another large and select assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

purchased in New York and Philadelphia at the lowest figure, and which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured elsewhere in this market. His stock comprises

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

of the choicest style and latest fashions, together with a large assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, consisting of the following articles:

Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Shawels,
Flannels,
Skirts,
White Goods,
Linens,
Hoop Skirts,
Muslins,
Hollowware
Queensware
Cedarware
Hardware
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps,
Bonnets,
Trimmings,
Looking-Glasses,
Tobacco,
Coffee,
Sugars,
Teas,
Rice,
Allspice,
Ginger,
Cinnamon,
Nutmegs,

AND NOTIONS GENERALLY.

In short, everything usually kept in country stores, to which he invites the attention of the public generally. The highest price will be paid for country produce in exchange for goods.

N. B. MILLER,
Arcade Buildings, Bloomsburg, Pa.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

AT PETER ENT'S STORE,

IN LIGHT STREET,

OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received and has on hand at his old stand in Light Street, a large and select

ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDISE

purchased at the lowest figure, and which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured elsewhere in Light Street,

FOR CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

His stock consists of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

choice of styles and latest fashions,
Calicoes, Muslins,
Ginghams, Flannels,
Hosiery, Corsets,
Silks, Shawls,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Sattinets, Cassimers,
Coloranes, Kentucky Jeans,
&c. &c. &c.

GROCERIES,

Queensware, Cedarware, Hardware, Medicines, Drugs, Oils, Paints, &c.

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS.

In short everything usually kept in a country store. The patronage of his old friends and the public generally, is respectfully solicited.

The highest market price paid for country produce.

PETER ENT.

Light Street, Lemon's, 1867.

MERCHANDISE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

To any persons that the public generally, that all kinds of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,
NOTIONS, &C.

[illegible]

AT PARSON KLOSTANS.

CLOTHING.

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.

Fresh arrival of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

DAVID LOWENBERG

invites attention to his stock of

CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE CLOTHING,

at his store on

Main Street, two doors above the American House,

Bloomsburg, Pa.,

where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of

MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

including the most fashionable, durable, and handsome

DRESS GOODS,

consisting of

BOX, SACK, FROCK, GUM, AND OIL-CLOTH COATS AND PANTS,

of all sorts, sizes, and colors. He has also replenished his already large stock of

FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
STRIPED, FIGURED, AND PLAIN VESTS,
SHIRTS, CRAVATS, STOCKS, COLLARS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES,
SUSPENDERS, AND FANCY ARTICLES

He has constantly on hand a large and well-selected assortment of

CLOTHS AND VESTINGS,

which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear, and most of it is of home manufacture.

GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

of every description, fine and cheap. His case of jewelry is not surpassed in this place. Call and examine his general assortment of

CLOTHING, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

DAVID LOWENBURG.

NEW CLOTHING AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

The undersigned respectfully announces to his many friends that he has opened a new Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Store, in the lower room of the Hartman Building, southwest corner of Main and Market Streets, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Having just returned from Philadelphia with a Large Stock of

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING

and

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, &c., &c.

he flatters himself that he can please all. His stock comprises

MEN'S, BOYS', AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING,

such as

DRESS COATS,
SACK COATS,
OVERCOATS,
PANTS,
VESTS,
SHIRTS,
UNDERGARMENTS,
DRAWERS,
COLLARS
NECK-TIES,
HOSIERY,
SUSPENDERS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
UMBRELLAS, &c

and in fact everything in the Clothing or Furnishing line at very low prices.

In addition to the above he has an elegant assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Call and see before purchasing elsewhere, and

SECURE GREAT BARGAINS.

oct6-ly J. W. CHEMBERLAIN

SNYDER, HARRIS & BASSETT,

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING,

Nos. 353 Market, and 322 Comm

FARMERS' DEPARTMENT.

RAISING CLOVER SEED.

This is one of the most profitable crops raised by Northern farmers. It is not generally large in quantity, but so far as it goes, it yields large returns for the labor and money expended on it. From three to five bushels per acre may generally be expected, and this, selling at from $8 to $12 a bushel, is a good return for the labor. The culture of clover is simple and easy. The ground should be well plowed and harrowed fine, the manuring moderate. Such lands as bring good crops of wheat, oats and barley, will produce good crops of clover. The seed should be sown early, the earlier the better. As clover does not last usually more than one year for a full crop it is generally best to seed down the land to timothy; the latter to form the main crop of the second year. When the clover has got well established, it is the practice of many to turn in their cattle and sheep upon it. This furnishes excellent feed, and the cropping of it does no harm to the clover, but rather helps it. The stock are kept here until the middle of June, when they are taken out, and the crop allowed to take a new start. If kept on longer, the clover would not have time to mature seed before frost. By being fed down pretty closely over the whole field, the plants now start uniformly, and all blossom and ripen their seed nearly at once, which is a very important matter. Attention to this point can hardly be urged too much. The closer and evener the feeding off, the better and more uniform the ripening of the seed. Sheep will feed closer than cattle, and they should be relied upon for finishing off. As soon as the stock are taken from the field, plaster should be applied which will give the plants a vigorous growth. A spell of dry weather may be usually expected during the mid-summer season, and then plaster will be particularly useful.

The seed will generally be ripe by the time of the first frost, and then is the time to harvest it. It is mown, and then wilted, well raked into small cocks in which it is left to dry—the cocks being occasionally turned over by passing a rake handle under them, and with one hand on the heap inverting them. When dry enough, let it be hauled to the barn, where it may be threshed and cleaned in a mill provided for the purpose. Or after beating the seed off from the stalks, it may be left in a heap with the closely-adhering chaff to heat slightly, and then the seed is rubbed out and separated in a common fan-mill.

TO MAPLE SUGAR MAKERS.

Use the half-inch bit for tapping, but be sure to keep perfectly sharp, and no danger of splitting the wood. Bore from a half to five eighths deep, that will give a quarter of an inch for freshing, without materially damaging the tree.

I would use the alder spile in preference to any mettle spile I have ever tried; and if properly cleaned every spring, with your pans or buckets, there will be no danger of soured sap. My plan is to hot lime juice them, with good rinsing.

For cleansing your syrup—after straining through double woolen cloth into a tub, let it stand two hours in order to settle; then draw off by a faucet, inserted in the side of the tub one inch above the bottom; that will give you the clear stuff. Then place over the fire, and on coming to a boil, add a pint of sweet new milk to every twenty gallons, to slack it; and skim well as long as anything comes to the top.

Stir your sugar for one hour, while it is graining and cooling, in large wooden trays or bowls, with a thin wooden paddle, and you will have as white, nice sugar as you could wish.

If you would economize time and wood, by all means have a tight sugar house over your furnace, for a cold gust of wind, blowing on the surface of water, will stop the boiling, as the watery vapor is thrown back by lids into the syrup. Try it for a moment with a lid; then raise your lid and see the water dripping back. The faster the evaporation, the more and better sugar.

HOW TO GET RID OF RATS.

What is the best way to get rid of rats? They are in my cellar, and also in partitions and ceilings. Will it answer to poison them? If so, what is the best? I have tried Costar's rat exterminator, without any dead rats.

SARATOGA.

After thirty years' experience we have never found anything equal to a few good cats—not fed into laziness nor starved into feebleness. Next to that, use arsenic by mixing it with anything they will eat—after they have eaten some of it without the poison so as to become inured to it, as they are very suspicious. Extreme care must, however, be taken to avoid the danger of accidents by placing the poison where nothing else can get at it. Ingenious boys are sometimes quite successful in catching them in box traps, made so that the whole upper side and one end, nailed together in one piece, drop and secure them.

DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.

FARMER'S PIE.—Pare and grate large mellow sweet apples; thin the pulp with milk, and bake with one crust, like a pumpkin pie. A little sugar and spice to taste.

SORE THROAT.—Dissolve a quantity of saleratus in strong vinegar; heat, and inhale the fumes through a funnel. It will cure sore throat or diptheria—so say those who have tried it.

BLANC MANGE.—One ounce of isinglass dissolve in one quart of milk, one tablespoon loaf sugar, lemon, or any flavor you prefer; stir it gradually till it boils; strain through a bag into your moulds.

Now is the time to get in readiness both horses and plow for the turning of the soil.

DRY GOODS, &c.

GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING

or

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

consisting of
consisting of
consisting of
consisting of
consisting of

DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,

HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,

LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES.

NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,
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NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,

PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,

GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,

HARDWARE,
HARDWARE,
HARDWARE,
HARDWARE,
HARDWARE,

TINWARE,
TINWARE,
TINWARE,
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TINWARE,

SALT,
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FISH,
FISH,
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GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,

&c., &c. &c.

&

McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,

Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
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BLOOMSBURG, PA.

IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,

in large quantities and at reduced rates, always on hand.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, PERFUMERY
AND TOILET ARTICLES,
EYER & MOYER

respectfully invite a continuance of patronage. Their Drugs and Medicines are all selected with the greatest care, avoiding as much as possible the introduction of delirious nostrums, and are purchased from the best importing houses in the country.

PATENT MEDICINES

of all kinds, including Ayer's, Jayne's, Holloway's, Hostetter's, Wishart's, Hoofland's, &c. constantly on hand,

COAL OIL AND ALCOHOL,
HAIR, TOOTH, NAIL, AND
CLOTHES BRUSHES
PAINTS AND CHEMICALS

of every variety, and of the best quality.

FANCY TOILET ARTICLES.

The public may rely at all times on procuring the above articles, with all the new useful preparations kept in the best conducted establishments.

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and Family Receipts compounded with the greatest accuracy and dispatch.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.—The undersigned has just arrived from the City with a large assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, and Dye Stuffs, Ready-Made Clothing, Perfumery, Toy and Fancy Articles, Druggist's Glassware, Brushes, Trusses and Supporters, and a general assortment of everything that belongs to a well-appointed Drug Store. Also Patent Medicines of all kinds, such as Jayne's, Ayer's, Wishart's, Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Brown's Troches, Swain's Panacea, Baker's Cod Liver Oil, Hoofland's Bitters constantly on hand. Also
MOROCCO LEATHER, KID, FRENCH MOROCCO, FRENCH CALFSKINS, PINK
TRIMMINGS, BINDINGS,
by the dozen or half-dozen. Also
SHOE-FINDINGS, FISHING-TACKLE, &c.
Having had a large experience in the drug business, I would respectfully invite those wishing anything in that line to call and see my stock before purchasing elsewhere. "In medicines quality is of the first importance."
JOHN R. MOYER.

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Successors to
GILBERT, ROYAL & CO.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Importers and Dealers in
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WHOLESALE FISH DEALERS,
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WHOLESALE GROCERIES AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
Nos. 225 and 227 Arch Street,
Philadelphia.

SCHELL, BERGER & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Dealers in
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Sole agents for Wilcox's Wheel Grease, in barrels, kegs, and cans.

ESTABLISHED 1793.
JORDAN & BROTHER,
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and Dealers in
SALTPETRE AND BRIMSTONE,
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Wholesale Dealers in
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second door above Arch Street,
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with LIPPINCOTT & TROTTER,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
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and No. 20 North Delaware Avenue,
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C. D. ROBBINS & CO.,
IRON MERCHANTS,
Northeast corner of Second and Vine Streets,
Philadelphia.

MILLINERY GOODS.

BLOOMSBURG FANCY TRIMMING AND BOOKSTORE,
second door below Hartman's, Main Street.
Just received a new stock of
ZEPHYRS, WOOLEN AND COTTON YARNS,
CORSETS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
MUSLIN EDGINGS, DRESS TRIMMINGS
and every variety of articles usually kept in a
FANCY STORE.
Also
SCHOOL BOOKS, HYMN BOOKS, BIBLES,
SUNDAY-SCHOOL BOOKS,
and a large lot of
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
ACCOUNT AND MEMORANDUM BOOKS,
BLANK DEEDS, BONDS AND MORTGAGES,
and a general and well-selected assortment of
PAPER, ENVELOPES, &c.
A. D. WEBB.

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HARNESS, SADDLE, AND TRUNK
MANUFACTURER,
and dealer in
CARPET-BAGS, VALISES, FLY-NETS &c.,
Main Street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

THE UNION HOTEL,
Arch Street, between Third and Fourth Streets,
Philadelphia.
CHREST & WEBER,
Proprietors.

DRY GOODS.

HURRAH FOR CATAWISSA!
THIS WAY FOR BARGAINS.
Goods to compare with stringency of the money market. Look and compare prices before purchasing elsewhere. Just call at the favorite business stand of
McNINCH & SHUMAN,
and you will be met by the obliging proprietors or their clerks, and shown through their great variety store free of charge, of course. They will give you a fair chance to spend your loose change, they trust much more profitably than it can be spent elsewhere. Their
STOCK OF DRY GOODS
this Spring is much larger in all its varieties than usual. Their
LADIES' DRESS GOODS
are of the nicest styles in market. They have a fine assortment of
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,
SUMMER CLOTHS, CASSINETS,
CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,
and numerous articles common to such establishments, besides a general assortment of
HARDWARE, TINWARE, QUEENSWARE,
AND GROCERIES,
all at greatly reduced prices. They wish to conduct their business on the system of
"PAY AS YOU GO,"
and they think they can afford to sell very cheap. They return their thanks for many past favors, and ask the future patronage of their former customers and the public generally.
McNINCH & SHUMAN.

ARMBRUSTER & BROTHER,
Importers and Jobbers of
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
BUTTONS, SUSPENDERS,
HOOP SKIRTS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
THREADS, SEWING SILKS,
TRIMMINGS, PORTE MONNAIES,
SOAPS, PERFUMERY, FANCY GOODS, AND
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Also Manufacturers of
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and Dealers in
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with BUSH, BUNN & CO.,
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NOTIONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, AND
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BARCROFT & CO.,
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CASSIMERES, BLANKETS, LINENS,
DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, &c.,
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Manufacturer of and Wholesale Dealer in
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VESTINGS,
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Importers and Jobbers of
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is the only article used by
FIRST-CLASS HOTELS, LAUNDRIES, AND
THOUSANDS OF FAMILIES,
It gives a beautiful polish, making the iron pass smoothly over the cloth, saving MUCH TIME and labor. Goods done up with it keep clean much longer, consequently will not wear out so soon.
IT MAKES OLD LINEN LOOK LIKE NEW.
OUR IMPERIAL BLUE
IS THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
It is soluble in hard as well as soft water. It is put up in the safest, neatest, and most convenient form of any offered to the public.
IT IS WARRANTED NOT TO STREAK THE CLOTHES.
Agents wanted everywhere, to whom we offer extraordinary inducements. Address
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ROWE, EUSTON & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
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BATTS, WICKS, TIE YARNS, CORDAGE,
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MEADVILLE THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.—The Fall term began September 3. The Faculty of instruction consists of four resident and four non-resident professors, and a tutor. The object is to educate young men for the Christian Ministry. There is a preparatory class for those who have not received a collegiate education. One hundred and sixty dollars a year are granted to beneficiaries, with an additional sum in special cases. The tuition, use of Library and text-books, are free to all. The School was founded by the Unitarian and Christian denominations, but is open to all who believe in the divine origin of Christianity. The Library consists of 8,500 volumes.
Application may be made to Rev. A. A. Livermore, President of the Board of Instruction, Meadville, Pa. nov17-1y

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to get the best
TOBACCO AND CIGARS,
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is at HUNGSBERGER'S,
a few doors below the American House,
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He has the largest and most select of
SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO
ever offered to the citizens of Bloomsburg. All the fancy brands of
SEGARS,
and the best Fine-cut and Plug
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can be had at his counters.
TOBACCO PIPES
in great variety are among his large stock.
DON'T FORGET TO CALL.
H. H. HUNSBERGER.

HAGEN, BOYD & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
and Wholesale Dealers in
LEAF AND MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,
SEGARS, &c.,
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Consignors can forward their stock "In Bond," without prepaying the United States tax.

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WHOLESALE TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND
CIGAR WAREHOUSE,
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between Cherry and Race, west side,
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Wholesale Dealers in
TOBACCOS, CIGARS, PIPES, &c., &c.,
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WHOLESALE TOBACCO DEALERS,
No. 151 North Third Street,
five doors below Race.
Factories, Nos. 223 and 225 Quarry Street,
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Late Walter & Kaub,
Importer and Dealer in
CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEENSWARE,
No. 254 North Third Street,
between Race and Vine
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Dealer in
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OIL CLOTHS, MATS, &c.,
No. 33 North Second Street,
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G. W. BLABON & CO.,
Manufacturers of
OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW SHADES,
Warehouse, No. 124 North Third Street,
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J. V. LAMBERT,
with ROSS, SHOTT & CO.,
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CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c.,
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POWDER KEGS AND LUMBER.
W. M. MONROE & CO.,
Rupert, Pa.,
Manufacturers of
POWDER KEGS,
and dealers in all kinds of
LUMBER,
give notice that they are prepared to accomodat their custom with dispatch, and on the cheapes erms.

MILLER & HOST,
Successors to Franklin P. Seltzer & Co.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
LIQUORS, WINES, &c.,
Nos. 410 and 412 North Third Street,
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To Hotel and Saloon keepers of Bloomsburg and Columbia County.—I have appointed Mr. B. Stohner agent for the sale of my ale, porter, brown stout, and lager beer, who will supply you at the same price (and with the same article), as I would furnish you from the brewery. Knowing that he will be punctual and attentive to all who may favor him with their trade, I solicit for him your support. Very respectfully,
FRED LAUER,
Steam Brewery, Reading, Pa.

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Manufacturers of Photographic Materials,
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☞ The prices and quality of our goods cannot fail to satisfy. nov17-1y

THE AMERICAN HAY KNIFE AND FORK.—We the undersigned citizens of Columbia County witnessed the trial of hay forks on the farm of Mr. Pursel, in Hemlock Township, on Monday, May 7, 1866, between the American Hay Knife and Fork manufactured by SLIFER, WALLS, SHRINER & Co., of Lewisburg, Pa., and the Randel's Patent Hay Hook. The American Fork lifted more hay in one draught than the Randel in three. We are satisfied it will take as much hay into the mow as two good horses can draw. We also saw it cutting hay, and think it cannot be beat as a hay knife, and cheerfully recommend it as the best hay fork and knife we have ever seen.
C. BITTENBENDER, DR. F. C. HARRISON,
W. S. KOONS, JOHN DOAK,
JOHN DETERICK, DANIEL NOYER,
H. DILLEMULLER, SYLVESTER PURSEL,
MICHAEL HELLER, JOHN WOLF.
They also manufacture the celebrated Buckeye Reaper and Mower, and other agricultural implements.

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NATIONAL FOUNDRY,
Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pa.
The subscriber, proprietor of the above-named extensive establishment, is now prepared to receive orders for all kinds of
MACHINERY FOR COLLIERIES, BLAST
FURNACES, STATIONARY ENGINES,
MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, &c
He is also prepared to make Stoves of all sizes and patterns, Plow-irons, and everything usually made in first-class Foundries.
His extensive facilities and practical workmen warrant him in receiving the largest contracts on the most reasonable terms.
Grain of all kinds will be taken in exchange for Castings.
This establishment is located near the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad Depot.
PETER BILLMYER.

STOVES AND TINWARE.
A. M. RUPERT
announces to his friends and customers that continues the above business at his old place on
MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG.
Customers can be accomodated with
FANCY STOVES
of all kinds, Stovepipes, Tinware, and every variety of article found in a Stove and Tinware Establishment in the cities, and on the most reasonable terms. Repairing done at the shortest notice.
25 DOZEN MILK-PANS
on hand for sale.

EAGLE FOUNDRY.
JOSEPH SHARPLESS,
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STOVES OF EVERY VARIETY,
PLOUGHSHARES, PLOUGHPOINTS,
and all kinds of Castings, on hand or supplied on the shortest notice and at the cheapest rates. Castings for
COAL BREAKERS AND COAL SCHUTES
made to order.

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HEATERS, RANGES, AND STOVES,
Wholesale and Retail.
PATENT ANTI-DUST COOKING STOVE.
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for heating two or more rooms.
PARLOR, COOKING, LAUNDRY, HEATING,
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LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S RESTAURANT.
B. H. STOHNER
has fitted up a
FIRST-CLASS EATING SALOON,
where ladies and gentlemen can be supplied with the delicacies of the season. A suppl of
FRESH OYSTERS
always on hand.
FRESH BREAD, CAKES, AND PIES,
FRENCH AND DOMESTIC CONFECTIONS
in every style and variety,
NUTS, FRUITS,
and everything usually found in a
FIRST-CLASS CONFECTIONERY STORE.

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GEORGE W. MAUGER, Proprietor,
The above well-known hotel has recently undergone radical changes in its interfal arrangements, and its proprietor announces to his former custom and the travelling public that his accomodations for the comfort of his guests are second to none in the country. His table will always be found supplied, not only with substantial food, but with all the delicacies of the season. His wines and liquors (except that popular beverage known as "*McHenry*"), purchased direct from the importing houses, are entirely pure, and free from all poisonous drugs. He is thankful for a liberal patronage in the past, and will continue to deserve it in the future. GEORGE W. MAUGER.

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Catawissa, Pa.
The above Hotel has lately been purchased by HENRY J. CLARK, and has been thoroughly remodelled, repaired, and refurnished. It will be found now, in its arrangement and appointments, a first-class Hotel, and second to none in the country. Persons in cities wishing to spend the hot months in the country, will do well to give the proprietor a call.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
M. C. SLOAN & BROTHER,
the successors of
WILLIAM SLOAN & SON,
continue the business of making
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,
and every style of
FANCY WAGONS,
which they have constantly on hand to suit customers. Never using any material but the best and employing the most experienced workmen, they hope to continue as heretofore to give entire satisfaction to every customer. An inspection of their work, and of the reasonable prices asked for the same, is sure to insure a sale.

F. C. LIGHTE & CO.,
Manufacturers of
FIRST-CLASS GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO FORTES!
Sole Patentees of Lighte's celebrated Patent Insulated Iron Frame. Are also makers of the very best Piano Fortes in the market.
HAVING BEEN AWARDED
THE HIGHEST PREMIUM
AT THE
AMERICAN WORLD'S FAIR!
and the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, besides numerous other
GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS,
together with testimonials from all the most distinguished Musical celebrities in Europe and America. They have also just received
THE HIGHEST PREMIUM
At the Illinois State Fair!
The Indiana State Fair!
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In competition with the most celebrated Manufacturers of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc.
Warerooms, 421 Broome street, near Broadway, New York City. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Send for Circular. jan18'67.

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McKELVEY, NEAL & CO., and
WILLIAM McKELVEY & CO.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE FLORENCE
SEWING-MACHINES
ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Salesrooms, 630 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
While a large number of Machines have been offered to the public, some of which possess points of excellence and acknowledged merit, we have long felt what others have experienced, the necessity of a Machine more perfect in its mechanical structure, combining in the
HIGHEST DEGREE
SIMPLICITY WITH DURABILITY,
and while capable of doing a
GREATER RANGE OF WORK,
one that could be easily understood and comprehended by all.
To supply a Sewing-Machine free from the objections attached to others has been no easy task; for we not only had to surpass other Machines, as they appeared years ago, but also as improved from time to time by more recent experience.
This we boldly claim has been accomplished by the liberal expenditure of capital, and the patient, untiring labor of years; and in presenting our Machine to the public, we shall make strong assertions respecting its merits, which we are prepared to substantiate in every particular.
Discarding the Chain and Loop, or Knit stitches, we adopted the
LOCK STITCH
(alike on both sides of the fabric), which is regarmed by the masses as best suited to all kinds of work. But to meet objections sometimes urged against this favorite stitch, we have added the Knot, Double Lock, and Double Knot, either of which is
STRONGER AND MORE ELASTIC
than the Lock; thus enabling the operator to select a stitch
PERFECTLY SUITED
to every grade of fabric, and where necessary, sew seams much stronger than it is possible to do by hand.
THE FLORENCE
makes
FOUR DIFFERENT STITCHES
with as much ease as ordinary Machines make one, and with as little machinery.
The result of repeated tests has been all we could desire, and from its first introduction the Florence has gained hosts of friends, and been regarded as a
HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY;
proving that the public fully appreciate the many advantages combined in the Florence Machine. Over all others, the Florence must be seen to be fully appreciated.
We claim for the
FLORENCE
the following
ADVANTAGES
over any and all
SEWING-MACHINES IN THE WORLD:
☞ It makes four different stitches, the lock, knot, double-lock, and double-knot, on one and the same machine. Each stitch being alike on both sides of the fabric.
☞ Every Machine has the reversible feed motion, which enables the operator, by simply turning a thumb-screw, to have the work run either to the right or left, to stay any part of the seam, or fasten the ends of seams, without turning the fabric.
☞ Changing the length of stitch, and from one kind of stitch to another, can readily be done while the Machine is in motion.
☞ The needle is easily adjusted, and does not skip stitches.
☞ It is almost noiseless, and can be used where quiet is necessary.
☞ Its motions are all positive; there are no springs to get out of order, and its simplicity enables any one to operate it.
☞ It does not require finer thread on the under than for the upper side, and will sew across the heaviest seam, or from one to more thickness of cloth, without change of needle, tension, breaking thread, or skipping stitches.
☞ The Hemmer is easily adjusted, and will turn any width of hem desired.
☞ No other Machine will do so or as a range of work as the Florence.
☞ It will hem, fell, bind, gather, braid, quilt, and gather and sew on a ruffle at the same time. It has no springs to get out of order, and will last a lifetime.
☞ It is fully protected and licensed by Elias Howe, Jr., and our own Letters Patent.
The taking up of the slack-thread is not performed by the irregular contraction of a wire coil or uncertain operation of springs. The precision and accuracy with which the Florence draws the thread into the cloth is unapproached by any Sewing-Machine hitherto offered in the world.
We furnish each Machine with "Barnum's Self-Sewer," which guides the work itself, and is of incalculable value, especially to inexperience operators.
While possessing the above, and many other advantages, the Florence is sold at corresponding prices with other first-class Machines, and a careful examination will fully substantiate all that we have claimed for it, and justify the assertion we now make, that it is the best Sewing-Machine in the world.
We warrant every Machine to be all that we claim for it, and to give entire satisfaction, and will give a written warranty, if required.
Liberal arrangements made with those who buy to sell again. Further information may be had by inclosing stamps to the General Office of the Florence Sewing-Machine Company, 630 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
PRICES OF MACHINES.
No. 1, Plain.—This Machine makes the lock and knot stitches, and has the reversible feed.....$65
No. 2, Florence.—Gold-ornamented Machine, with drawer, and light cover, without lock; makes all the four stitches, and has the reversible feed.....75
No. 3.—Silver-plated Machine, ornamented: table oil-finished walnut, with heavy half-case, lock and drawer; makes all the four stitches, and has the reversible feed.....90
No. 4.—Silver-plated Machine, highly ornamented, and makes all the four stitches, and has the reversible feet.
Polished mahogany table.....100
Polished Rosewood Table.....95
No. 5.—Walnut table, in oil.....90
Mahogany table, in oil.....90
Rosewood table, in oil.....105
No. 6.—Walnut, oil finished.....110
Mahogany table.....120
Rosewood table.....120
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